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Monday, April 15, 1974
Chaitra 25, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 15, 1974/Chaitra 25, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement about the sad demise of one of our friends who was a Member in this House. But, before I do that, I would like to say that in order to save the time of the House, it was agreed earlier that unless the individual happens to be a person of very outstanding standing, only a reference be made from the Chair and obituary speeches may not be made. So, I will do that today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I object to the word 'outstanding'. Every Member is outstanding in his own constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any way, some decision is there in order to save the time. It may be necessary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He was a member of the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be necessary sometimes for the Members to make obituary references... (*Interruptions*) Yes, I agree that every individual member is important, but, still we have to run the House in a particular way in order to save the time....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether a member was outstanding or not, if a member wants to make a reference, he should be allowed to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, if you want to make a reference, you can.... (*Interruptions*) Let us make it solemn. It was unfortunate that we began rather in a light-hearted way.

I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Radha Mohan Singh who passed away at Sonbarsa on the 7th April, 1974 at the age of 71.

Shri Radha Mohan Singh was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62 representing Ballia constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He had also been a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1936 to 1956. He participated in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment. He took keen interest in the welfare of Harijans, development of cottage industries, land reforms and other relief and religious activities.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short-while to express its sorrow.

The members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uniformity in Selection, Appointment and Tenure of Vice-Chancellors

*668. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission propose to evolve a broad uniformity in the selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors of various State and Central Universities;

(b) whether there is any fixed age of retirement for the office of the Vice-Chancellor; and

(c) if so, the exact age of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, which was set up by the University Grants Commission, had made certain recommendations regarding the mode of appointment, tenure and age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in their report on Governance of Universities. Central Government and the University Grants Commission have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Committee. Copies of the report have also been circulated to all State Governments/Universities for their consideration and necessary action.

So far as the Central Universities are concerned, the procedure for appointment of Vice-Chancellor and his tenure is uniform in the case of Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The procedure varies in the case of other Central Universities and the question of bringing uniformity in the relevant provisions of the Acts and Statutes of these universities will be considered as and when their Acts/Statutes are next amended. As regards the State Universities, it is for the concerned State Government to amend the Acts/Statutes of the Universities located in the respective State to bring the conditions of appointment of Vice-Chancellor in line with the recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee.

(b) and (c). The age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities is 65 years. There is uniformity in this regard in case of State Universities.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, from the statement it appears that the UGC has accepted the principles of uniformity with regard to the recommendations of the appointment and tenure and age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of universities on the governance of universities. May I know as to what positive steps the Government and the UGC have taken to put its view into practice in view of the large-scale extensions given to Vice Chancellors by the various State universities from time to time which have caused unnecessary confusion in the States?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as State Governments are concerned it is a matter within their jurisdiction and it is for the State Assemblies to make necessary amendments in the Acts. We have made the recommendations to various State Governments that they may favourably consider the recommendations of the UGC in this matter. There have been certain amended Act of the State Universities; for example in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, recently the Acts have been amended where the broad principles have been accepted, with some variations to suit local conditions or the preferences of the State Governments.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of answer to (b) and (c) regarding age of retirement of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities may I know whether Government and the UGC think it desirable that the State University Vice-Chancellors should retire at 65? If so what is the policy at the present time for extension in the services and tenure of Vice-Chancellors?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already submitted that we have made this recommendation to the State Governments and many State Governments have already accepted it and others are considering it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि अलीगढ़ दिल्ली और जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालयों में उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में एक ही तरीका है, किन्तु जो और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन के बारे में अभी तक कानून नहीं बन पा रहे हैं, और जब कानून बनेंगे तब उन में संशोधन किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में कब कानून बनेगा ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : अभी चार रोज हुए जब माननीय सदस्य ने यह मामला उठाया था तब मैंने निवेदन किया था कि यह बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट की तब्दीली का मामला विचाराधीन है, और इस के बारे में जल्दी निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों की जो नियुक्ति होती है उसका आधार शैक्षणिक होता है अथवा राजनीतिक? इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चांसेलर्स की उम्र जब 65 वर्ष निर्धारित की गई है तब इस समय भारत की सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज में कौन कौन से वाइस चांसेलर की कितनी उम्र है ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The statement makes a mention of the fact that in respect of State Universities the State Governments are autonomous in regard to appointments. But, in view of the fact that higher education is a concurrent subject may I know whether the Government of India and the Ministry of Education consider it desirable to ask the State Governments concerned to see that the appointment and the method and manner of selection of Vice-Chancellors should be such that they are not political appointments but educational appointments? Moreover he says that only three Central Universities have got uniform practice. The other Central Universities are going to be touched only when the Central Government takes steps for amendments to the respective statutes in this regard. On such an important matter, however why does not the Minister come forward with the necessary amendments to all the Statutes so as to bring to the uniform level all the remaining Universities?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In so far as the first issue is concerned, I have already drawn the attention of the State Governments to the desirability of having uniform procedures. At least so far as the broader principles are concerned, they should be the same.

In regard to the question of amendment to the University Acts and Rules, the Central Advisory Board of Education which included all the Education Ministers of States had taken a decision earlier that the

University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education must be consulted before the State Governments decided to amend the acts of the Universities within their States and some consultations have already taken place. Some of the State Governments have held discussions with us before having these amendments to their Acts.

In regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question, I cannot keep on coming to the House for each individual amendment. We are considering the overall amendments to the various Acts and, as and when, each Bill comes before the House, hon. Members will see that we are trying to have uniform procedures.

श्री दरबारा सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब रिटायरमेंन्ट का एज 65 साल तय की गई है, तब युनीवर्सिटीज को 65 साल की एज पर रिटायर करने के सिलसिले में क्या दिक्कत है । लोकल एनवायरमेंट्स या आबो-हवा के लिहाज से, या किसी और लिहाज से, इस में उन को कौन सी मुश्किल पेश आ रही है ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : हमारी तो सिफ़ारिश हर एक युनिवर्सिटी से यही है कि 65 साल पर वाइस-चांसलर्ज को रिटायर होना चाहिए ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: There are a few Vice-Chancellors who are encouraging communal activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. That does not arise.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is likely to reduce their retirement age.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This does not arise. That is a case of an individual.

आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार पर तेल संकट का प्रभाव

*669. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल संकट का भारतीय जहाजरानी पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) गत तीन महीनों में तेल की कमी के कारण कितने भारतीय जहाजों का चलना बन्द हो गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इससे आयात-निर्यात पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Indian shipping companies have taken several steps e.g. rescheduling of services, reduction in speed etc. to meet the situation arising out of the oil crisis.

(b) No shipping company has reported that any of their ships was laid up for want of bunkers.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जब से नये जहाजरानी मंत्री आये हैं, तब से उन को कुछ संकटों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । उन्हों ने इस सदन में यह भी कहा है कि उन की धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति के कारण कुछ राहत मिल रही है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल-संकट के कारण जहाजरानी में जो व्यवधान पैदा हुआ है, क्या तेल की जगह कोयले से, या दूसरे तरीकों से, जहाज चला कर उस संकट को कम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the alternative source of energy is concerned, perhaps, it is a big question for me to answer. So far as the availability of the bunker is concerned, we have taken steps to see that our ships do not face any difficulty and bunkers are available to it. I have answered that in the original answer to the question.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जहाजरानी की कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय निर्धारित किये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल के संकट को सामने रखते हुए क्या ऐसा तो भय नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध मे हमारी प्रगति बिल्कुल रुक जाये।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Whatever targets we have fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, that is, 8.64 million G.R.T., we have taken care to see that the present crisis does not affect our targets.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : जैसे दिल्ली शहर में छोटी बसें चला कर लोगों को राहत दी गई है, क्या उसी तर्ज के से छोटे स्टीमर चला कर सारे देश के लोगों को राहत दी जायेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just as mini-buses are there, there should also be mini-steamers.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has suggested that there should be smaller steamers. Let the hon. Minister consider that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is there any proposal?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope you are asking him to consider it.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: What steps have been taken to improve the fuel efficiency of the bunker wheel that is being used in the ships so that we can do with less fuel?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: One step that has already been taken is that we have asked the shipping companies as per the advice of the Director-General of Shipping to reduce the speed as a result of which some bunkers will be saved.

उर्वरकों के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में नीति

+

670. श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी :
श्री डी० डी० देसाई :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उर्वरकों के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में 10-सूत्री नीति तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या यह नीति उर्वरकों के सुचारु उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The salient features of the Ten-point strategy for the use of fertilisers are detailed below:

1. Intensive drive for the use of fertilisers, including micro-nutrients, manures, pesticides and control of weeds in the command areas, irrigated areas and assured rainfall areas to get the maximum returns.

2. Promotion of balanced use of fertilisers i.e. NP & K to get the maximum production and return per unit area.

3. Scientific method of application of urea in order to control loss of nitrogen through leaching and denitrification.

4. Delineation of areas deficient and rich in phosphates and potash on the basis of soil tests so that the distribution of these fertilisers is tailored to the requirements.

5. Delineation of areas deficient in zinc so that such areas are supplied with zinc sulphate for increasing agricultural production.

6. Intensification of soil testing programme to find out deficiencies of nutrients of soils and use of fertilisers according to requirements.

7. Intensification of use of organic manure to build up soil fertility, water holding capacity and also for supply of the micro-nutrients to supplement chemical fertilisers.

8. Control of weeds, which take away nearly 30—40 per cent plant nutrients applied to the crops.

9. Training of farmers on latest technology of the use of inputs.

10. Mobilisation of all the audio-visual media including radio, television, newspapers, posters, leaflets, wall paintings films, wall-writings, festivals etc. to bring home to the farmers the necessity of efficient use of fertilisers.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 10-पायंट प्रोग्राम दिया गया है, क्या तमाम प्रदेश उस को लागू करने में सक्षम हैं या नहीं, क्या उन के पास ऐसी मशीनरी है, जिस द्वारा वे उस को लागू कर सकेंगे, वे उस को कैसे और कितने समय में लागू करेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This problem was discussed with the State Ministers by my senior colleague and communications have also been addressed to the State Governments, and the State Governments have assured us that they would extend the necessary cooperation to us. Of course, this is both a short-time and long-term measure, and it will be very difficult for me to say how one hundred per cent execution of it will be possible in the field But by and large, because of the shortage of fertilisers and other factors I think it will go on well.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : आइटम नम्बर 7 में आर्गेनिक खाद को बढ़ावा देने के बारे में कहा गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आर्गेनिक खाद के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या क्या कार्यवाहियां की जायेंगी और क्या सभी पंचायतों और म्यूनिसिपलिटियों को बाध्य किया जायेगा कि वे अपने अपने यहां आर्गेनिक खाद तैयार करें और क्या सरकार उन को ऋण देने की भी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A tentative provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan project, and about 50,000 *gobar* gas plants are proposed to be established. In addition to the usual movement for composts, village-and town-based etc mechanical compost plants are also proposed to be established in important cities. Some amount would be given by way of subsidy to those municipalities and corporations which would go ahead with this proposal for mechanical composting We would require the co-operation of public workers like the hon. Members of this House, and with the help of the State Governments and the social workers it should be possible to prepare programmes for using of organic manure.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : 1956 से ले कर 1962-63 तक मैन्युर पिट्स बनाने पर बहुत जोर दिया गया था और उस वक्त एक स्टेट में जब मैन्युर पिट्स बनाने की रिपोर्ट सैक्रेटेरियट में आई, तो मालूम हुआ कि इतने मैन्युर पिट्स बनाये गये हैं, जो उस स्टेट के क्षेत्रफल से भी ज्यादा हो गये। यदि ऐसी ही रिपोर्ट्स आती रही, और इस बात की जांच नहीं की गई कि वे रिपोर्ट्स ठीक हैं या नहीं, तब फिर वही हालत होगी, जो उस वक्त हुई थी। अनफार्चुनेट्ली यह घटना मेरी स्टेट में हुई थी कि डवेलपमेंट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मैन्युर पिट्स का क्षेत्रफल बिहार के क्षेत्रफल से भी ज्यादा हो गया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी आर्गनाइजेशन बनायेंगे, या कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालेंगे, जिस से भविष्य में ऐसी गलती न हो सके और सरकार की मंशा पूरी हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think we shall have to take these precautions so that we do not rely upon paper figures and wrong reporting and we shall see that to the extent the reporting machinery is improved. But the hon. Member will agree, that some progress has been there, though not satisfactory. Because of the fertiliser shortages, I think it is the right and opportune time now to encourage this kind of thing.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: This ten-point strategy is good as far as it goes, but I would like to know whether the State Governments have any soil-testing facilities and whether the Central Government have any information definitely as to whether this ten-point strategy is being implemented. Is there any follow-up action from the Central Government's end?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As the hon. member has rightly pointed out, the main facility required is the soil testing facility. For this, what has been proposed is that each district should have one soil testing laboratory. Many of the districts have it; as far for the remaining ones, we have taken it up with State Governments and we propose to cover the whole country during the Fifth Plan period.

Then the fertiliser manufacturers have been asked to co-operate. They are playing some role in this, by organising soil testing facilities in the field. Moreover, our research organisations and the Research Institutes which are located in various parts of the country are also expected to provide some help to State Governments and farmers around by giving this facility.

श्री शेरमहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं—आपने जो गोबर-गैस प्लांट बनाने की योजना अपनी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी है और जो 10 प्वाइन्ट्स प्रोग्राम आप ने राज्यों को भेजा है, क्या उस पर कोई राज्य सरकार इन्टरेस्ट ले रही है, किसी ने उस का जवाब दिया है, कोई तसल्ली बख्श जवाब आप को मिला है या वह अभी

फाइलों के अन्दर ही पड़ी हुई है और उन पर कोई राज्य सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This has been communicated to State Governments and discussed with their representatives. It has also been communicated that 25 per cent subsidy would be available for this activity. So far there has been encouraging response from State Governments. We think this will be implemented to a considerable extent in time to come.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं अगर आप का 10 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम कैरी आउट नहीं हुआ तो क्या आपने इसे किसी अधिकारी के जिम्मे लगाया है जो इस को पूरा कराये, जो इस के लिये जवाब-देह हो, जिस को इसके पूरा न होने पर सजा दी जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Bemg a State subject, naturally the States, their agriculture departments, have to do it I do not know whether constitutionally we can penalise somebody in the States on this account.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । ये लोग सारा काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर छोड़ देते हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्टों से होता नही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं जब आप उन को सुझाव देते हैं, पैसा देते हैं तो क्या कोई पीनल-क्लाज भी रखते हैं, इस का जवाब दीजिये ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Agriculture, as the hon. member is aware, is a State subject. The State Governments are there; the elected representatives are there. But we can pursue this matter with seriousness with State Governments to see that this is implemented.

Conveyance Allowance for the Field Duty Officers of C.P.W.D.

*672. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of various slabs of conveyance allowance admissible for different categories of field duty officers in the Central Public Works Department;

(b) the year in which these slabs were fixed; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the rates of these allowances commensurate with the recent abnormal increases in the rates of petrol and mobil-oil to mitigate the hardships faced by the entitled officers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) The C.P.W.D. field officers get conveyance allowance in accordance with the general orders issued by the Ministry of Finance, which do not provide for separate rates for different categories of officers. Officers who had been drawing pay less than Rs. 700 per month in the old scales of pay, were not entitled to get Car allowance. The rates of conveyance allowance are as follows:

Average monthly travel on official duty	Rates of conveyance allowance for journeys by	
	Owned motor Car	Other modes of conveyance
Kilometers	Rs.	Rs.
201—300 .	60 p.m.	20 p.m.
301—450 . .	90 p.m.	30 p.m.
451—600 . .	120 p.m.	40 p.m.
601—800 . .	150 p.m.	50 p.m.
Above 800 . .	180 p.m.	60 p.m.

(b) The above rates were fixed in 1961.

(c) The question of revision of rates of conveyance allowance is under examination.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is clear from the answer that the rates were fixed in 1961. Since then the price of petrol has been increased many times. Now it has become a question as to whether it is possible for anyone to purchase petrol today. In view of the recent price hike, I would like to know when a final decision is likely to be taken; after how many months.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: As early as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In view of the rise in the cost of living, side by side with this, there was some decision to be taken for increasing the conveyance allowance regarding those who were using bicycles and not scooters and motor-cars. I want to know whether the decision has been taken.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Bicycles and scooters are excluded.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Included or excluded?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Excluded.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only because they do not run on petrol? I mean in respect of bicycles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know; that is what he is saying.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Apart from the Class I officers in respect of whom the question of motor-car arises, what about those who are using bicycles? That is one of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I want to know.

श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री : पैदल यात्री और साइकल पर अभी कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जहां तक पे-कमीशन की रिकमेन्डेशन्ज का सवाल है उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the persons who are serving in the Central Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is about the CPWD; not the Central Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The CPWD comes under the Central Government.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Confine yourself to the CPWD.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The CPWD belongs to the Central Government. May I know whether the Government appreciates that the persons who are asked to tour, so far as their conveyance allowance is concerned, do not have motor-cars or motor-cycles with them and they have to use private taxies or other private conveyances, and so, in that case, only eight annas per mile is paid to such persons? May I know whether the Government considers that it is not possible anywhere to get any conveyance by paying eight annas and, if so, whether they are going to change this rule or not?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: All these matters are under examination of the Government

Views of State Governments on Recommendations of Bhargava Commission

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*674. SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been provided with the copy of the report of the Bhargava Commission; and

(b) if so, whether State Governments will be consulted before the recommendations are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Report submitted by the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission on 27th February, 1974 is presently under examination of the Government of India. The State Governments will be consulted, if it becomes necessary.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHTAN: The answer of the Minister says that the State Governments will be consulted if it becomes necessary. May I know what is the nature of the recommendations made by this Commission?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: As I have submitted just now, the Commission's report is under active consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: What are the recommendations of the Commission?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The entire Commission's report is under the active consideration of the Government of India, including the recommendations.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: My question is what are the recommendations made by the Commission.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The final report has been submitted to the Government on the 27th February. The matter is under consideration, and after it has been considered, the report will be laid on the Table of the House, and until it is laid I cannot give the information

SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know at least the salient features of the recommendations — one or two salient points—made by the Commission?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: They are not one or two; there are more than 100 points. This is a very voluminous report, and it is under consideration, including the recommendations. When the Government comes to some conclusions it is laid down in the Act itself—it will be placed before this House.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The hon. Minister of Agriculture should tell us at least two or three important points in those recommendations, if not all at least the most important.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Bhargava Commission has recommended in favour of nationalisation of sugar industry or not?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There is difference of opinion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the report?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let the Minister throw some light on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that there was difference of opinion about this particular matter in the report

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE That reply is not complete. What about the majority report and what about the minority report? Are the members evenly decided?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether it is the interim report or final report and also whether the Commission is still functioning?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There were already two interim reports. The report which was submitted on 27th February, 1974 is the final report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the specific reason for not laying the report on the Table of the House although on previous occasions reports like the Pay Commission report were laid on the Table of the House and then it went to the Government for consideration?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The two commissions have got different status. The Pay Commission's appointment was under a resolution of the Executive Government; it did not have statutory value. So far as the appointment of the Bhargava Commission is concerned, it was appointed under section 3 of the Act and it provides a period of six months within which the Government should lay the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked a specific question and the hon Minister has chosen to evade it. In the case of another commission, equally important if not more important namely, the Pay Commission, the report was more or less readily placed on the Table of the House while in the case of this report by the Sugar Commission, they have not placed it on the Table of the House before considering it. He has not replied to that

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I understand from the reply, he says . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He says that the Speaker is not supposed to speak much.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to regulate the proceedings. The rules are that when I speak you should not speak. As far as I can understand him, the Minister says that the Act permits him a period of six months and within that period he must come and place the report on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*) He says he will do so within six months which time the Act permits.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन रिपोर्ट भार्गव कमीशन ने पेश की। पहली रिपोर्ट 28 अगस्त, 1972 को, दूसरी रिपोर्ट 15 मई, 1973 को और तीसरी रिपोर्ट और फाइनल रिपोर्ट 27 फरवरी, 1974 को। मैं एक रिपोर्ट के बारे मे मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि जो रिपोर्ट 15 मई, 1973 को अंतरिम रिपोर्ट पेश की जिस में शुगर नेशनेलाइजेशन के बारे मे है, जिसके बारे मे यह सदन काफी चिन्तित है, वह जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई और जिस मे कि यूनानिमस रिपोर्ट है, एक मेम्बर ने भी नही कहा है कि जो जाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज है उन को टेक ओवर न किया जाय ? अगर है तो मंत्री जी पेश करे। मैं कहता हू कि एक भी मेम्बर ने नही कहा कि जाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज को टेक ओवर न किया जाय। इस के बारे मे मैं स्पेसिफिक रूप मे मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० सरकार ने जो रिजोलूशन दिया है उसके बारे मे आप का क्या जवाब है। क्यों आप शुगर नेशनेलाइजेशन करने मे दिक्कत पैदा कर रहे है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य यह अपनी जगह सत्य है कि यू० पी० की माननीय कमलापति त्रिपाठी को सरकार ने 24 मार्च, 1972 को निश्चय करके कि उन को इजाजत दी जाय कि प्रदेश मे चीनी के उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, यह उन्होंने जरूरी कागजात यहां भेज दिये थे। गृह मंत्रालय और कानून मंत्रालय और सबंधित मंत्रालयों मे उन पर मनन हो रहा है और उन पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY. I have put a specific question. that on 15th May, 1973, when the Bhargava Commission submitted its interim report. all members were unanimous on one thing, that joint stock companies should be taken over. What is the reply of the Minister? He says there is a dispute.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन् जिस रिपोर्ट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं उसको भी जब आप देखेंगे तो उस में भी विचारों में अलगाव है। एक मत नहीं है। उसमें भी डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I have put a very specific question. This has not been replied to. I said, the Bhargava Commission has recommended that all mills run by the joint stock companies must be taken over. This report is a unanimous report.

यह बहुमत की रिपोर्ट है, इस में एक भी मेम्बर खिलाफ नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the Minister anything to say about the specific question?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन्, मैं उत्तर दे चुका हूं, अगर आप आज्ञा करें तो और आगे बढ़ाऊं इस उत्तर को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भार्गव कमीशन की जो अंतिम रिपोर्ट आयी है वह चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में सर्वसम्मति नहीं है। हम लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं कि बहुमत की रिपोर्ट क्या है? क्या वह राष्ट्रीयकरण के हक में है?

दूसरी बात मंत्री जी ने कही कि कानून सरकार को इस बात का अधिकार देता है कि 6 महीने बाद रखे। उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह कानून की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। सरकार को 6 महीने के बाद तो रखनी ही पड़ेगी। कानून यह कहता है कि अगर सरकार चाहे तो 6 महीने के भीतर भी रिपोर्ट रख सकती है। यह रखने में क्या आपत्ति है?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जो कह रहे हैं यह नहीं है कि 6 महीने के बाद रखे। नियम यह है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर रखनी पड़ेगी और सरकार उस 6 महीने में जितनी जल्दी रख दे उतना अच्छा ही है, यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूं लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट इतनी लम्बी है और इसमें किस तरह से हमको लाभ जायगा, किस तरह से टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट होंगे, अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश के आधार पर यह व्यापक समस्या है। इसे किस तरह से सुलझाया जाय तमाम के बारे में रिपोर्ट है सरकार उस पर मनन कर रही है। विशेषज्ञ इस पर रात दिन काम कर रहे हैं। निकट भविष्य में ही समय के अन्दर अन्दर वह रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने आ जायगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already asked, what is the majority recommendation about nationalisation.

SHRI B P. MAURYA: Sir, I have already submitted that there is difference of opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am putting this question, which the hon Member has asked. This is a very specific question and I think it is within your competence to answer. What is the majority recommendation?

SHRI B P MAURYA: I had been submitting constantly they are sharply divided on this issue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with the answer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to guide the proceedings of the House. The question of the hon. member is there. I have tried to clarify it and the minister has given an answer. They are all on the record and the House has to decide on it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are we to understand that there is no majority report?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Obviously!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In spite of your direction, he has not given a reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When certain specific questions are asked, it is advisable for everybody, especially for ministers, to give direct and specific answers. If the answers are not direct,—I would not use the word 'evasive'—I do not think it is the duty of the Chair to pass any stricture. It is for the House to form its own opinion about it. I will not pass any stricture. It is for the House to form its own opinion about it. I will not pass any stricture because whatever the minister has said is on record and there are other ways open to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not pass any stricture, but you should protect us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have indicated there are many other ways under the rules. I think I have said enough on this. Whenever sugar comes before the House it becomes very bitter!

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं उनकी नीति राष्ट्रीय-करण के बारे में क्या है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति क्या है ? इस रिपोर्ट को आप छोड़िये, यह बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी है,इसके लिये बड़ा समय चाहिए लेकिन इसके बारे मे सरकार की नीति क्या है ? यदि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है तो फिर कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में उन्हें क्या कठिनाई है ? यदि किसानों का अधिक रुपया किसानों पर बाकी है, यह कठिनाई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं किसानों का कितने दिन का रुपया बकाया है और किसानों का वह बकाया दिलाने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is payment to the farmers part of the Bhargava Commission's report?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: About the nationalisation of sugar, definitely this aspect is also being considered by this commission. There is a detailed view about this.

विकल साहब ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उनसे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू यह अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश का ही सवाल नही है बल्कि यह राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रश्न है विशेष तौर से बिहार और दूसरे प्रदेश जो हैं जहा पर बहुत खराब हालत है, उद्योग को अच्छे ढग मे चलाया नही जा रहा है उन तमाम बातो पर एक साथ विचार विमर्श होगा । जहा तक पार्टी की नीति का प्रश्न है, वह तो साफ ही है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मुख्य मत्रियो श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी और श्री बहुगुणा—दोनो ने रिकमेड किया है कि वहा पर शुगर फैक्टरीज का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए जो मुख्य मंत्री नही चाहते थे उनके नाम मैं लेना नही चाहता, लोग उनका जानते है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस रिपोर्ट पर कमिडेशन के बाद ही शुगर इडस्ट्री को वहा नेशनलाईज किया जायेगा या उससे पहले भी वहा के मजदूरो और किसानों की हालत को देखकर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की सिफारिश के अनुसार वहा पर शुगर मिलो को ले लिया जायेगा ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : श्रीमन, जहा तक उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रश्न है, 12 मिलों के बारे में बनर्जी साहब को ज्ञान होगा कि उनको सरकार ने लिया था, वह एक्ट भी बना लेकिन उसके बाद मे इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मे चुनौती हो गई और आज वह मामला वही पड़ा हुआ है ।

किसानों का बकाया निश्चित रूप से बहुत ज्यादा है, किसानो को समय पर पैसा नही मिलता है, 15 दिन में पैसा मिल जाने का जो नियम है उसकी भी अवहेलना की जाती

है और मजदूरों की हकतल्फी भी होती है— इन तमाम समस्याओं पर इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत विस्तार में चर्चा की गई है और इन चीजों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है तथा निकट भविष्य में जो कुछ भी सरकार अपना मन बनायेगी उसके अनुसार इस रिपोर्ट को आपके सामने रख दिया जायेगा फिर आपके हाथ में होगा, जैसा भी आप चाहेंगे करेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With regard to this Commission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Rajdeo Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to point out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I have already called Shri Rajdeo Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir this is wrong....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing that Prof. Dandavate says will go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ***

Compensation by Britain to Commonwealth Sugar Producing Countries

*675. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has agreed to pay an estimated £35 million compensation this year to the Commonwealth Sugar Producing countries of higher production cost;

(b) if so, whether with the increased cost Britain will import more sugar or the usual quantity; and

(c) whether other importer countries of the world are offering the same rate as Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir, for the Negotiated Price Quotas.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In 1974, Britain can import only the usual Negotiated Price Quotas of 17,42,500 tons at prices already fixed under the provisions of Common-wealth Sugar Agreement, For quantity beyond this quota, the normal international price will apply.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: According to *outlook for Commodity Prices in* 1974, released by United Nations Commission for Trade and Development, in the first half of 1974 there is likely to be a strong demand for sugar from non-sugar producing countries which means that India can earn more of foreign exchange by export of sugar. What is the attitude of Government in this regard?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: This agreement is valid up to December, 1974. It is true that the price of sugar has gone up very high in the international market. But that was not the case in the past. When the agreement was arrived at the international price was much below the price which was decided in this aagreement. Naturally Government will make all efforts to earn more of foreign exchange by export of sugar.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether other exporting countries of the Commonwealth are adhering to the Negotiated Price Quota?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMAD): They are falling in line.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As regards part (c) of the Question, I would like to know whether the Government is proposing to export sugar at any negotiated rates or at the ruling international market rates to any of the oil-producing countries.

*Not recorded

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As has been pointed out, so far as our commitment to U.K. is concerned, that is only for the year 1974. In addition, whatever has to be exported to other countries, it will generally be at international price. In one or two cases where the question of barter of oil and other things is concerned, perhaps, that may be a bilateral arrangement between those countries and ourselves.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already put a question on sugar. Taking to much sugar causes diabetes.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: In view of the UNCTAD Survey recently conducted, they predict a further rise in the international market price of sugar. Is the Government in a position to commit a definite figure in terms of quantity, as to how much sugar they propose to export in the next immediate period of five years?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There are so many factors which always play an important role, the domestic consumption, production, etc. Still, the season is continuing. It will depend upon the total production and international market. All these factors are to be considered. I may assure the House that we will try our level best what we can do in order to earn more foreign exchange.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: What is the quota they propose to export?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: That is what I submitted.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir my question has not been answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other ways open if the answer is not given. I cannot compel him to answer.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: How much quota they propose to export?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says, he cannot fix it. It depends on many other uncertain factors.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the fact that many questions related to sugar are unsatisfactorily answered by the Minister, will the Government give us an assurance that, as decided in the Business Advisory Committee, a special discussion on the nationalisation of sugar industry and related problems of this Question will be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already drawn the attention of Prof Dandavate many times. I think, he will agree with me that this House functions as a House. The other day also, in spite of my direction to the Minister to come forward with the reply, he was not satisfied and he wanted the Minister to assure him, to give him the reply. I told him at that time that if this is how the Chair is being treated, and if what comes out of the Chair is less important than what the Minister says, then it is a different way of running the House. If he wans an assurance from the Minister for a special discussion, as decided by the Business Advisory Committee, I may tell him that the Minister is not competent to decide what business will come before the House It is for the Speaker to decide. Therefore, he should not answer this question.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Indirectly, I only wanted to bring it to your notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No answer to that.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, I have no intention to go against your wishes. About the opinion, majority or minority opinion, I made the position clear. I used the words that the opinion is

"sharply" divided. You know English language more than myself....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants a special discussion on this. Prof. Madhu Dandavate wanted a special discussion, and I have said that it is not for you to decide, it is for the speaker to decide, the Business Advisory Committee will take note of all these things and will come to a decision whether there should be a discussion or not. We were discussing about that. The question of majority and minority is over long ago; it has now become an ancient history, antediluvian history.

Next Question.

Co-ordinated Agency for Milk Plants in various States

*678 SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any single coordinating agency for watching and assisting milk plants in various States in the public, co-operative, and in private sectors, and

(b) if so, its achievements and organisational pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) and (b). No Sir Dairy Development being a State subject, formulation and implementation of milk projects in the public and co-operative sectors is done respectively by the Departments concerned The Ministry of Agriculture, however, renders all assistance to the State Governments in planning and implementation of the projects and also watches the progress from time to time.

As regards private sector, establishment of milk products factories come under the purview of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 The coordinating agency is the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: From sugar we now come to milk. Earlier during the Question Hour itself today the Minister has been pleased to say in reply to another question that this is not the responsibility of the Central Ministry. This Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture has become a white elephant. In view of the fact that there is a general shortage of milk and milk products in the country, especially in the capital city of Delhi and New Delhi, may I know why the Central Ministry is so reluctant not to take the responsibility of directly coordinating the activities of the various agencies involved in the production of milk and milk products?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA. Agriculture being a State subject, the Centre has got only an advisory position, and we try our level best to advise them in the best possible manner. So far as Delhi is concerned, it is true that, when licences for factories for manufacturing milk products are given, our Ministry is consulted But milk supplies to the eight factories are short and in order to meet that, we have to see that milk is produced in larger quantities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Question-Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Funds sanctioned for Central Social Welfare Board

671 SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned funds for Central Social Welfare Board, and if so, how much for 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) whether Central Social Welfare Board has to disburse the said funds to State Social Welfare Boards; and

(c) if so, how much was given to Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Orissa, Delhi and U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government gives financial assistance to the Central Social Welfare Board which is utilised, mostly through the State Social Welfare Boards, in accordance with the rules governing their grants-in-aid. The relevant details are given in the statements I and II laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement—I

Financial assistance given by the Goverment to the Central Social Wel fare Board
(Rs. in lakhs)

	1972—73	1973—74 (Budget Estimates)	1974—75
Plan	398·08	351 69	408 00
Non-Plan	33 20	34·59	38 08

Statement—II

Amount given to State Boards and Institutions in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Kerala under various programmes of the Central Social welfare Board and for meeting the Establishment expenditure of these State Boards during the year 1972-73 1973-74.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount given to State Boards and institutions under various Programmes		Amount given to State Boards for their establishment (Non-Plan)	
		1972-73 (Plan) Rs.	1973-74 (Plan) Rs.	1972—73 Rs.	1973—74 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	West Bengal . . .	31,52,321	34,48,387	69,350	74,600
2	Uttar Pradesh . . .	21,18,384	19,97,515	65,350	74,900
3	Orissa	13,09,305	12,89,381	67,450	54,600
4	Tamil Nadu . . .	12,82,040	12,04,656	..	—*
5	Delhi	8,90,246	6,98,020	40,300	39,800
6	Kerala	6,17,080	8,59,817	9,600	32,500

*NOTE: No grant is given to Tamil Nadu because the State Social Welfare Board there was merged with the Welfare Department of the State Goverament.

Restoration of Development Rebate for Shipping Industry

*673. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made for restoration of development rebate for the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to continue the development rebate for another year

i.e., till 31st May, 1975 in respect of ships the contracts for the purchase of which were entered into before 1st December 1973. It is also proposed to allow initial depreciation equal to 20 per cent of the cost of ships to be acquired after 31st May, 1974 and in respect of which development rebate is not admissible.

गेहूं की कमी के कारण पंजाब में उपभोक्ताओं को मकई की सप्लाई

676. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पंजाब राज्य सरकार ने पंजाब मे गेहूं की कमी के कारण प्रथम बार उपभोक्ताओ को मकई का वितरण किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कमी के क्या कारण है, विशेषकर जबकि पजाब देश मे कुल उत्पादन का दो तिहाई गेहूं का उत्पादन करता है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पंजाब सरकार ने बताया है कि गेहु आटा के अलावा, फरवरी 1974 से सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली से मक्की का आटा भी दिया जा रहा है। 2 गेहू की दृष्टि से पजाब अधिशेष होने पर भी वर्ष 1973 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली मे देने के लिए लगभग 1,49 लाख मीटरी टन गेहू भी दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय पूल से गेहूं का आबंटन राज्य के कुल अधिशेष स्वरूप, केन्द्रीय पुल मे स्टाक की उपलब्धता, मूल्य स्थिति, सभी कम वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकता बाजार उपलब्धता और अन्य सगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। खाद्यान्नों का अदरूनी वितरण और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनाजों का निश्चय सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार किया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में टैक्सी और स्कूटर के किरायों में वृद्धि की मात्रा

*677. **श्री बन्शीलाल चन्द्राकार** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दिल्ली में टैक्सी और स्कूटर के किरायों मे कितनी वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) क्या इनके मीटर जितना किराया बताते है यात्रियों को उससे बहुत अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है क्योंकि उन्हें नई दरों के अनुसार हिसाब लगाया नही आता ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक नये मीटर उपलब्ध नही कर सकी है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) (क) सम्भवतया सूचना पिछले मौके (अर्थात 6.3.74 से लाग) पर टैक्सी और आटो-रिक्शा में की गई वृद्धि

के बारे में मांगी गई है स्थिति नीचे दिखाई गई है ।

टैक्सी भाडा

पहले 1 6 कि० मी०	1.50 रु० से बढ़ाकर 1.60 रु० किया गया है ।
बाद के प्रत्येक एक कि० मी० के लिए ।	90 पैसे प्रति कि० मी० से । रुपया प्रति कि० मी० कर दिया गया है ।

आटो-रिक्शा किराया

पहले 1.6 कि० मी० के लिए बाद के प्रत्येक एक कि० मी० के लिए	70 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 80 पैसे कर दिया गया है। 40 पैसे प्रति कि० मी० से बढ़ाकर 50 पैसे प्रति कि० मी० कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक टैक्सी आटो-रिक्शा को दिल्ली के राज्य परिवहन अधिकरण के सचिव हस्ताक्षरित स्वीकृत परिवर्तन तालिका रखनी होती है ताकि सही दर न जानने वाले यात्री किराया देने से पहले यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसे देख सके ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार टैक्सी वालों तथा आटो रिक्शा स्वामियों के मीटरों की व्यवस्था नहीं करती । ये बाजार में बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध है ।

Trade Activities of F.C.I.

*679. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the trade activities of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to reduce the trade activities of the Food Corporation of India Its activities may, however, be affected to the extent, the functions of procurement and distribution entrusted to Food Corporation of India by the State Governments are taken over by their own Corporations as and when they are set up.

Amount sanctioned for Minor Ports

*680. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for minor ports in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the minor ports in the country which are yet to be developed and for which no sanction had been made during the period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Nil.

(b) Such of the minor ports which have been included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for minor ports have been given financial assistance by the Central Government and they are Gopalpur, Kakinada, Cuddalore, Beypore, Karwar, Miryabay (Ratnagiri) and Porbandar.

Executive responsibility for development of other minor ports in the country vests in the State Government concerned.

Bigger Berth for Bombay Port to Accommodate Larger Vessels

*681. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item that the Bombay Port Trust has refused to undertake the risk of berthing vessels and big tankers on technical grounds; and

(b) if so, whether there are plans to expand the existing ports or building bigger ones to accommodate larger vessels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) (a) Presumably the question relates to the news-item relating to handling of big tankers, "Netaji Subhas Bose" and "Vivekanand" by Bombay Port Trust.

(b) A scheme to handle big tankers in Bombay is included in the Fifth Plan. Even now Madras Port can receive 87,500 DWT tankers. With the completion of the Fourth Plan Schemes, Visakhapatnam can handle vessels of 1,00,000 DWT. Provision has been made in the Fifth Plan for Visakhapatnam to receive 1,50,000 DWT ships and for Madras and Mormugao to receive 1,00,000 DWT vessels. The Nhava Sheva Project will enable Bombay to receive large size vessels. The Haldia Dock when commissioned can receive much larger ships than can be entertained at Calcutta Port and the draught at Haldia will progressively be increased during the Fifth Plan. A Super Tanker Oil Terminal has also been planned at Cochin to receive large size tankers. An off-shore terminal at Salaya is also planned to receive 2,69,000 DWT tankers.

Seminar on Education system held at Jammu

*682. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar was held at Jammu recently of the educationists in which representatives of a number of States suggested some reforms in education system in their respective States;

(b) if so, the highlights of the Seminar; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (c). An All-India Seminar on Examination Reform was organised by the Model Institute of Education and Research, Jammu-Tawi, on February 18-19, 1974. Various problems relating to examination reform were discussed at the Seminar. Recommendations of the Seminar have not been received. This Ministry is not aware of any other seminar held at Jammu.

Development of Minor Ports

*683. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any new proposal for the development of some minor ports during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of such minor ports and the estimated cost of the development thereof; and

(c) the nature and extent of Central assistance to be provided to the State Governments concerned for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) No, Sir. The provision for Centrally sponsored schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan is mainly on account of spillover expenditure for the schemes which were sanctiond in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Other new schemes for development of minor ports will have to be considered by the State Governments for inclusion in their Plans.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loading of Iron-Ore at Haldia

684. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steamers at Haldia are in a position to start loading iron-ore; and

(b) if not, by when and with what capacity the steamers at Haldia are in a position to start loading iron-ore?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Not at present.

(b) First phase of the Haldia Dock, including the iron ore berth and the mechanical ore handling plan is expected to be commissioned during this year. The rated capacity of the installed plant will be about 6000 tonnes per hour.

Target of Educational facilities extended to Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan

*685. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of educational facilities extended to Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, steps Government propose in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन निगम (सेंट्रल रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन) का विघटन

686. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुंशी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति ने अपने 62 वें प्रतिवेदन में केन्द्रीय सडक परिवहन निगम के विघटन की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) इस बारे सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है ; और

(ग) उक्त सरकारी उपक्रम को अब तक कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है और प्रतिवर्ष कितना घाटा हुआ है तथा इसके क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) 1966-67 से 1972-73 तक, वर्षवार, कम्पनी को हुआ घाटा निम्न प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	घाटा (रु० लाखों में)
1966-67	16.32
1967-68	16.69
1968-69	24.80
1969-70	21.36
1970-71	22.90
1971-72	29.36
1972-73	38.14

(वर्ष 1973-74 के लेखे अभी तैयार नहीं हैं)

कम्पनी के घाटो के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं- भाड़ा दरो मे बिना तदनुरूपी वृद्धि के ग्रधनी गाड़ियो की परिचालन लागत मे वृद्धि ग्रपर्याप्त वर्कशाप सुविधाग्रो के कारण ग्रधिक संख्या में गाड़ियो का बेकार रहना, कम्पनी के कर्मचारियो मे ग्रनुशासनहीनता ग्रौर ग्रपनी मांग मनवाने के लिए हड़ताल करना, निजी परिचालकों के साथ कड़ी प्रतियोगिता, टायरों ग्रौर ट्यूबों की ग्रत्यधिक कमी ,ग्रौर पूर्वी राज्यों मे बाढ़ों का ग्राना जिसने यातायात मे मुख्य बाधाएं ग्राई ।

Amendments to Cooperative Societies Act

*687. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether land and plot owners of Delhi have demanded immediate amendments to the Cooperative Societies Act of 1972 and the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some builders and promoters of Multi-storeyed flats have requested for amendment of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and Delhi Co-operatives Societies Rules, 1973. They wanted to form cooperative society of flat owners for maintenance of common services etc. Their request for amendment is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Delay in Implementation of the Farakka Barrage and Haldia Dock Projects

*688. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in the implementation of the Farakka Barrage and Haldia Dock projects is causing a gradual dwindling of Cargo in the Calcutta Port;

(b) whether at present the port cannot accommodate "bulk Cargo" like coal, fertiliser, oil, iron-ore in big vessels owing to lack of proper arrangements for ships; and

(c) if so, how much loss Calcutta Port is incurring due to this?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Calcutta Port is presently handling about 6 to 7 million tonnes of cargo annually. Traffic has declined because of the fall in imports of foodgrains, heavy machine-tools and plants and exports of coal, as also to some extent due to the inability of the Port to cater to bulk carriers owing to its present draught limitations. It is not possible to assess the loss incurred by the Port because of its inability to cater to bulk carriers.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड और विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं

6584. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन किन विकास खण्डों में आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं चल रहीं है ; और

(ख) एक दूसरे का अतिक्रमण करने वाले दो खण्डो को बनाए रखने पर कितने प्रतिशत व्यय होता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्र. (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे दो आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाओ के अन्तर्गत लाए गए विकास खण्डो के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं

परियोजना का नाम	इनके अन्तर्गत लाए गए खड
(1) दंतवाड़ा आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण	(1) दतवाडा (2) गीदम (3) कुआकोंडा (4) काटकल्याण
(2) कोंटा आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण	(1) सुकमा (2) छिदगढ़ (3) कोंटा

(ख) ये खण्ड एक दूसरे का अतिक्रमण नही करते हैं । इन्हे बनाए रखने पर होने वाले व्यय के प्रतिशत का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नगर निगम प्राथमिक विद्यालय, अशोक पार्क एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली की मुख्याध्यापिका के विरुद्ध शिकायत

6585. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रामपुर मोड दिल्ली-35 क्षेत्र के 14 कालोनियो के सुरक्षा एवं सुधार समिति ने 11 मार्च, 1974 को नगर निगम प्राथमिक विद्यालय अशोक पार्क एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली की मुख्याध्यापिका के विरुद्ध 31 शिकायतों सहित एक ज्ञापन नगर निगम के शिक्षा अधिकारी को प्रस्तुत किया था ,

(ख) क्या 11 जनवरी 1974 को उक्त स्कूल के कक्षा दूसरी-ए मे पढ़ने वाली बच्ची नामक एक छात्रा की मुख्याध्यापिका ने बडा बेरहमी के साथ पिटाई की जिसके कारण वह छात्रा बेहोश हो गई तथा उक्त मुख्याध्यापिका छात्रा का बिना प्राथमिक उपचार दिए स्कूल से चली गई और उस क्षेत्र के नागरिको ने उक्त स्कूल के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बूचा नामक एक छात्रा कमजोरी के कारण 11-1-74 को बेहोश हो गई थी तथा उसे पीटा नही गया था।

(ग) मुख्याध्यापिका के विरुद्ध शिकायतो की नगर निगम द्वारा जाच की जा रही है।

Permission to Government employees to make payments for D.D.A. flats after ban on House Building Advance is lifted

6586. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Government servants in the capital are registered with the D.D.A for allotment of flats in the Middle-Income Group but are unable to participate in the next draw on account of ban on the sanction of House Building Advances; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the D.D.A. to allow such of the Central Government servants who are successful in the draw to make cash-down payments when ban on House-building loans is lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Though the ban on grant of House Building Advances may not prevent Government servants from participating in the draw of lots, it may affect their capacity to make cash-down payments for the flats on allotment.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Central Sanskrit Vidya Peetha in Kerala

6587. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Trivandrum Sanskrit College is the best place to establish a Central Sanskrit Vidya Peetha in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to establish such a centre in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A general proposal to establish a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in Kerala had been received. Specific details regarding this proposal are awaited from the State Governments who have been reminded.

Demands of employees of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin

6588. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any charter of demands from the employees of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the action Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) No charter of demands has been received, but representations have been received from the employees of various categories of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin for revising the pay scales from 1st July, 1959 on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and also for rectifying some anomalies in the fixation of pay on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

It has not been found to be practicable to go into the question of revision of the pay scales from 1st July, 1959. The introduction of uniform scales of pay for all scientific and technical posts in the Institutes on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission is, however, receiving attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and action to rectify any anomalies presently obtained in the scales of pay is being taken.

Decision left with the Centre to fix procurement targets of Wheat

6589. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether neither the Agricultural Prices Commission nor the Chief Ministers' conference set any procurement targets for wheat and it is left to the Centre only to fix the targets for various States on the basis of overall distribution policy; and

(b) if so, whether a final decision has since been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Neither the Agricultural Prices Commission nor the Chief Ministers' Conference made any recommendation regarding the procurement target.

(b) No, Sir.

केन्द्रीय कृषि यांत्रिक संस्थान की स्थापना

6590. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन एक केन्द्रीय कृषि यांत्रिक संस्थान स्थापित किये जाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के किसी ऐसे जिले में उक्त संस्थान की स्थापना किये जाने पर विचार करेगी जो औद्योगिक और कृषि के क्षेत्रों में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कृषि यांत्रिक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन विचाराधीन है।

(ख) इस संस्थान की स्थापना के लिये उपयुक्त जगह का चयन करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की गयी है। इस समय समिति मध्यप्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संस्थान के लिये दी गयी जगहों का निरीक्षण कर रही है। विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखकर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा संस्थान की जगह के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय किया जायेगा।

देश में पशुवधशालाएं

6591. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में सरकारी जानकारी के आधार पर कितनी पशुवधशालाएं हैं; और

(ख) इन पशुवध शालाओं में अनुमानतः प्रति माह कितने अलाभप्रद पशुओं का वध होता है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) 1972-73 के दौरान एकत्रित की गई जानकारी के आधार पर पशुवध शालाओं की संख्या 2870 है ?

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में एकत्रित की गई जानकारी के अनुसार प्रतिमाह औसतन 99.273 अनुत्पादक बड़े पशुओं का वध होता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा मांगा गया तथा उसे सप्लाई किया गया गेहूं और मोटा अनाज

6592. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने गेहूं और मोटा अनाज की मांग की थी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितना खाद्यान्न मप्लाई किया; और

(ग) अपेक्षित मात्रा मे खाद्यान्न मप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : पिछले पांच महीनों (नवम्बर, 73 से मार्च, 74) के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल मे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी और उन्हे मप्लाई की गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है —

	मांगी गई मात्र (हजार मी० टन मे)	मप्लाई की गई मात्रा (हजार मी० टन मे)
गेहू और मोट अनाज	582.0	223.1 (अस्थाई)

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नो का आबटन, राज्य के अधिशेष या कमी के स्वरूप, केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टाक की उपलब्धता, सभी कमी वाले राज्यो की आवश्यकता, बाजार उपलब्धता, मूल्य स्थिति और अन्य सगत तथ्यों को ध्यान मे रख कर किया जाता है ।

हरियाणा द्वारा मांगा गया तथा उसे सप्लाई किया गया चावल

6593. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाच महीनो में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा को कितना चावल दिया ;

(ख) इस अवधि में उक्त राज्य ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने चावल की मांग की; और

(ग) चावल का पूरा कोटा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ग) हरियाणा राज्य चावल की दृष्टि से अधिशेष राज्य है । चावल मप्लाई नही किया गया था क्योकि राज्य सरकार ने आवटन के लिए नही कहा था ।

तमिलनाडु में परिवहन सुविधाओं और राजपथों के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

6594. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सरकार ने तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार को परिवहन सुविधाओं तथा राजपथों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी,

(ख) इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने उक्त कार्यों के लिये कितनी धनराशि की माग की थी, और

(ग) 1974–75 में उक्त कार्यों के लिये राज्य को कितनी धन राशि दी जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिये तमिलनाडु राज्य को कोई अनुदान अथवा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है। राजमार्गों के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार मुख्यत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से सम्बन्धित है, जो केन्द्रीय विषय है। अत: उनके विकास एव अनुरक्षक का सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत सरकार वहन कर रही है। कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व के चुने हुये राज्य सड़क पुल शामिल है इसके अलावा कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशेष सड़कों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है। निम्नलिखित तालिका में उपलब्ध साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत तमिलनाडु सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम मांगों तथा उन मांगों के लिये किये गये आवंटनों के बारे में स्थिति दिखाई गई है :–

	1972–1973		1973–74	
	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई अन्तिम मांगे	आवंटित धनराशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई अन्तिम मांगे	आवंटित धनराशि
		(रुपये लाखों में)		
1. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास एवं अनुरक्षण	660.00	660.00	400.00	383.00
2. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि .	86.00	75.22	33.62	33 62
3 अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिये ऋण सहायता .	85.65	55 82	141.00	50 00
4. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिये पांचवी योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही .	12.00	12.00	22.84	6.97

(ग) 1974–75 के आवंटनों का निर्गम उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद ही किया जायगा ।

Road between Indrapuri and Patel Nagar, New Delhi

6595. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether some dispute with the residents of Todapur Village has so far obstructed the straightening of road between Indrapuri and Patel Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, where the matters stand now; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to secure the straightening of that road so that no inconvenience is caused to the residents of the Colony?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration, P.W.D., who are concerned with the matter, have intimated that they are not aware of any dispute with the residents of Todapur village. The land required for the construction of the missing portion of the road between Indrapuri and patel Nagar belongs to the Military Authorities to whom the payment for the acquisition of the land has recently been made. The land in question is expected to be taken over soon by the Delhi Administration; the work is expected to start thereafter during the current financial year.

Road connecting Indrapuri with Cantonment

6596. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Master Plan of Delhi there is a proposal to construct a road connecting Indrapuri with Cantonment by extending the road which comes up to War Cemetery from Ring Road; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Annual Meeting of the Kohat Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi

6597. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no Annual Meeting of the General Body of the Kohat Cooperative Society has been hold for the last two years;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):(a) and (b). The last annual general meeting of the Society was held on the 7th May, 1972. The subsequent annual general meeting of the Society fixed for the 30th September, 1973, was adjourned because there were objections about non-production of audited accounts.

(c) In terms of Section 30(1) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi has issued a requisition to the Society on the 6th April, 1974, requiring it to hold a special general meeting of the Society within one month after the receipt of the requisition.

Lay out plan of Kohat Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

6598. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the layout plan was submitted by the Kohat Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi;

(b) whether the layout plan has been approved by the Delhi Development Authority and if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Society submitted a revised layout plan to the D.D.A. on March 4, 1974. as the earlier plans submitted by them were not in order.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) After scrutinising the revised plan, certain corrections to be made there in have been intimated to the Society by the D.D.A.

List of names of teachers selected for Selection Grade in Delhi Schools

6599. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration had released a list of Trained Graduate Teachers (Women) in January, 1973 giving the names of some teachers selected for the Selection Grade;

(b) if so, whether some gaps were left in the seniority list giving the remarks 'Being considered separately';

(c) whether these remarks were given because the confidential reports of these teachers were not traceable in the Directorate;

(d) if so, whether the missing files have since been traced and the cases finalised; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken to finalise the pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir; the missing files have since been traced and most of the cases have been finalised already. The few remaining cases are also being looked into.

(e) Does not arise.

Recognition to Delhi School Teachers' Association

6600. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Delhi School Teachers' Association was granted recognition by the Delhi Administration;

(b) the purposes for which the recognition was granted to the aforesaid Association;

(c) the total membership of the Association as on 31st December, 1973;

(d) whether this Association has been ignored in giving representation on the Delhi Education Advisory Board constituted in accordance with Delhi Education Act; and

(e) if so, the reasons for ignoring the claims of this Association for representation on the Delhi Education Advisory Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Delhi School Teachers' Association was granted recognition in January, 1944, by the then Superintendent of Education Delhi-Ajmer-Marwar and Central India.

(b) To inculcate professional pride in every teacher; develop professional solidarity among teachers for achieving teachers' welfare-cultural educational, social and economic betterment.

(c) Ordinary Members—6500.
Life Members 650.

(d) Delhi Education Advisory Board has been constituted according to provision of Delhi School Education Act. 1973 and representation to Government Aided School Teachers' Association, which is representative body of the teachers of recognised aided schools has been given.

(e)In view of answer to (d) the quesiton does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं के पूरे कोटे की वसूली न होने पर किसानों में असंतोष

6601. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गेंहू की पूरी वसूली न होने के कारण किसानों में असंतोष है ; और

(ख) यदि हां , तो क्या किसानों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने हेतु सरकार ने उन्हें कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पो०शिन्दे):(क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से इस मामले में पूछा गया था और उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश मे किसानो मे ऐसा कोई असंतोष नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में दोहरे किये जा रहे राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

6602. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने राष्ट्रीय राजपथ दोहरे बनाये जा रहे है और उनके नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सभी औपचारिकतायें पूरी कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य कब शुरु किया जायेगा और इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

नौवहन और पविहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया; देखिये संख्या 6699/74]

(ख) और (ग) . उपरोक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 35 कार्यों के लिये अनुमानों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इनमें से, दो कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं, जब की 28 कार्य प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। तीन कार्यों के मामलों में निविदा औपचारिकताओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। शेष दो कार्य कभी हाल ही में स्वीकृत किये गए और उनकी निविदा औपचारिकताओ पर अभी तक कार्य शुरु करना है।

पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध होने पर इन कार्यों की पांचवी योजना काल मे पूरे होने की संभावना है।

बुरहानपुर तहसील में एक स्टेडियम का निर्माण

6603. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की बुरहानपुर तहसील में मेवामदन कालेज के विद्यार्थियों के लिये एक स्टेडियम बनाये जाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव कुछ समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उक्त स्टेडियम का निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव): (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार व बुरहानपुर स्टेडियम सोसाइटी बुरहानपुर द्वारा बनाये जा रहे स्टेडियम के लिये वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की थी। इस परियोजना के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत 25,000 रुपये के कुल अनुदान में से 15,000/- रुपये की पहली किस्त मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को फरवरी 1968 में दी गई थी। कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को परियोजना जल्द पूरा करने के लिये स्मरण करा दिया गया है। उन्होंने अभी तक ऐसी कोई तिथि नहीं बताई है कि कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है।

Promotion of Junior Drawing Teachers in Delhi

6604. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to No. 2004 on 6th August, 1973 regarding Drawing Teachers Grade III in Delhi Schools and to state:

(a) whether any Junior Drawing Teacher who became entitled to promotion to the post of Senior Drawing Teacher after three years' experience has been promoted as Senior Drawing Teacher;

(b) if so, the number of such teachers promoted as Senior Drawing Teachers under this rule during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which promotions of Drawing Teachers under this rule shall be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) None.

(c) Due to non-availability of vacancies, Promotions have not been made. As and when vacancies arise, the promotions will be made.

Use of land lying around in Delhi-35 Area

6605. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large pieces of land as mentioned below are lying in Delhi-35 area:—

(i) between Bhagwandas Nagar and Jaidev Park; (ii) between Manohar Park and Punjab Garden along Najafgarh drain: (iii) between Power House and Lawrence Road along Rohtak Road; and (iv) Near Railway Line behind Golden Park and Phool Bagh;

(b) if so, the exact areas thereof, separately, with their dimensions and actual boundaries; and

(c) the present use being made and the proposed use thereof and the time by which these shall be put into the proposed use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). (i) A piece of land measuring about 4 acres in this pocket is lying vacant. The land use of this area in the Master/Zonal Plan is "residential". The detailed scheme for this pocket is still to be prepared.

(ii) About 4 to 5 acres of land along Najafgarh Drain between Manohar Park and Punjab Garden is partly lying vacant, partly under the jhuggies and partly under cultivation. According to the draft zonal plan, part of the area is to be utilised for a higher secondary school and the remaining area to be kept as open park along Najafgarh Drain. The detailed scheme for this area is yet to be prepared.

(iii) In this pocket a piece of land measuring about 8 acres is partly vacant and partly occupied by a large number of jhuggies, pucca and semi-pucca structures. Part of the area is occupied by some unauthorised cycle factory which is functioning in a pucca structure. In the Master/Zonal Plan, the area is earmarked for industrial use.

(iv) In this pocket a piece of land measuring about 12 acres behind Golden Park and Phool Bagh near the Railway line is partly vacant and partly under the jhuggies. In the Zonal plan the area is earmarked partly as "green" between Lawrence Road, Phool Bhag, Ashok Park and the Railway Line, and the remaining for industrial use. The scheme for this area is yet to be prepared.

Engineering graduates working as Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

6606. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 800 Engineering graduates are working in C.P.W.D. as junior engineers, a cadre meant for engineering Diploma holders and they are treated at par with them in respect of pay, promotion etc.;

(b) whether the 3rd Pay Commission has observed that this practice amounts to under-utilisation of engineering graduates, which our country cannot afford and also detrimental to the Industrial and Economical Development of the Nation; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far or proposed to be taken to ensure that the engineers are not under-utilised and utilised for the purpose for which they are trained for?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Third Pay Commission has observed that appointment of engineering graduates at the level of Junior Engineer involves under-utilisation.

(c) The minimum qualification for the post of Junior Engineer is diploma in engineering, but Government cannot bar the entry of graduate engineers if they apply for it and get selected. And once they are selected they have to be put on such jobs as are available. However, even at the Junior Engineer's level there are some jobs like design engineering etc. where engineering qualification can be better utilised. Graduate Engineers are generally put on such jobs.

Engineering Graduates working as Junior Engineers

6607. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of engineering graduates working as Junior Engineers, a cadre meant for diploma holders, in C.P.W.D., D.D.A. and P. & T. are daily holding demonstrations and hunger strike at Nirman Bhawan and at his residence demanding a cadre exclusively for engineering graduates in C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to create a cadre for engineering graduates in C.P.W.D., an Engineering Department which is supposed to recruit them at Class III level also in a proper cadre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Some Graduate Junior Engineers of the Central Public Works Department did hold demonstrations for a few days in front of Nirman Bhavan, and resort to hunger strike at the residence of the Minister of State for Ministry of Works and Housing from 25th to 30th March, 1974 in support of their demand for a separate cadre.

(b) The entire question relating to the structuring of posts and qualifications at the class III level is under examination.

Strike threat by Truck owners

6608. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a daily newspaper about one lakh truck operators have threatened to take their trucks off the road from June 30, 1974 for an indefinite period;

(b) whether their demands are for improving the distribution system of tyres and spare parts and for abolition of octroi; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to solve their genuine demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen reports in some local newspapers to the effect that transport operators would resort to "direct action" if their main demands were not accepted within a reasonable time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are awre of the present shortages of heavy duty tyres required for use on transport vehicles and of certain categories of critical motor vehicle spare parts.

In regard to tyres, steps have been taken, as a result of which production is expected to increase.

As regards spare parts, the shortage is mainly due to factors like power cuts, non-availability of raw materials and constraints on manufacturing capacity. To overcome these difficulties, additional capacity, both by way of expansion of existing units and establishment of new units in all the critical areas, has been allowed.

Abolition of octroi falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Transport Development Council, this matter is being pursued with them vigorously. Abolition of octroi depends, however, on locating acceptable alternative taxes. Although several alternatives have been considered, from time to time, it has not been possible so far to decide on suitable substitute taxes. This matter is

not easy, since the implications and ramifications of each alternative have to be examined in depth.

Negotiations with some countries for purchase of fishing trawler

6809. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been at negotiating with some countries other than Poland for purchase of fishing trawler; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The negotiations are in progress.

Dilshad Garden Extension I Colony near Delhi-U.P. Border

6810. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dilshad Garden Extension I Colony near Delhi-U.P. Border was approved by the erstwhile Shahdra Municipality many years ago and many houses have already been built and people are already living there;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing the building activity in the said colony now, when all the necessary facilities have been provided by the colonisers in the said colony;

(c) whether not allowing building activity in the said colony for over a decade now would lead to unauthorised constructions in the said colony; and

(d) steps taken by Government to allow building activity in the said colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of payment of compensation for certain area of land under acquisition for plan requirements has been referred to a Sub-Committee of the Delhi Development Authority. Release of building activity will be considered after the Sub-Committee submits its report.

Bombay-Agra National Highway

6811. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortening and broadening of the Bombay-Agra National Highway has been started;

(b) the allotment and time limit for completing the work between Thana and Dhulia;

(c) whether the work is being carried out by the C.P.W.D. itself or has been entrusted to private contractors;

(d) if the private contractors are doing it, what is the amount of wages they pay to the labour; and

(e) whether Government have any machinery to check up whether these payments are regularly made to the labourers and without any kind of illegal deductions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir In fact, the work in some of the stretches in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan has already been completed

(b) The work of upgrading of various sub-sections of Bhiwandi-Dhulia section of the road has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 778 49 lakhs and is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period, subject to availability of funds

(c) The work is being carried out partly through the contractors and partly by the State Government departmentally

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House in due course

Opening of Suez Canal

6612. SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of likelihood of opening of Suez Canal and

(b) if so, the extent of saving on freight of our imports and exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No studies of the extent of saving of freight on our imports and exports have so far been made. This will also depend on the charges that the Suez Canal authorities will levy on the use of the canal after it is opened and the type and size of ships which will be able to navigate through it

Special Assistance during Fifth Plan for Drought Prone Areas of Maharashtra

6613. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Fact Finding Committee (Sukthankar Committee) set up by the State Government of Maharashtra has identified 87 Talukas in 12 districts of the State as drought prone,

(b) whether the criteria adopted by the said Committee closely follow those adopted by the Second Irrigation Commission which had identified areas in the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad as drought prone areas,

(c) the amount of special assistance that would be given during the Fifth Plan period to the 6 districts in Maharashtra already recognised as drought prone districts;

(d) whether the Task Force set up by the Planning Commission on the integrated Agricultural Development which went into the question of drought prone areas could not visit some of the drought prone areas of Maharashtra and

(e) whether Government would give special assistance to the additional 6 districts declared by the State Governments drought prone and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) The Fact Finding Committee (1973) appointed by the Government of Maharashtra identified 83 talukas in 12 districts as drought prone.

(b) The Fact Finding Committee after considering a number of criteria

decided that the bread drought zone should consist of (i) areas falling within the rainfall zone of 750 mm and (ii) areas which have shallow soils falling within isohyetes 750 mm to 800 mm. The second irrigation commission identified the drought zone on the criteria that the probability of critical rainfall shortage should be 20 per cent or more and that there should be an adverse water balance. They have, however, excluded talukas or equivalent units where 30 per cent of the cropped area is irrigated.

(c) Rs. 16 00 crores to be equally matched by the State Government

(d) The Commission did not visit drought prone areas in Maharashtra

(e) It is not possible to extend the coverage of the programme to new areas due to limited resources.

अफीम की खेती के लिये बीमा योजना

6614. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार अफीम की खेती के लिये बीमा योजना लागू करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब से लागू किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Exploratory Tube-well in Haldwani

6615. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploratory tube-well has been constructed in Haldwani (District Nainital, U.P.) and in Gora Parao, Bhabar area of U.P.;

(b) if so, why tube-wells are refused to be constructed in Parganas of Bhinga and Tulsipur District Balrarch (U.P.) on the ground that they constitute part of Bhabar Tarai area and the strata is not stable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA). (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government, and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Portraits of National Leaders in Capsule

6616 SHRI SEZHIYAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether portraits of national leaders have been placed in the Time Capsule buried on the Independence Day, 1973;

(b) if so, the names of the leaders whose portraits were selected for this purpose; and

(c) the procedure adopted in selection of the portraits?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Portraits of 13 national leaders etched in half-tone on copper plates have been placed in the Time Capsule embedded at the Red Fort on 15th August, 1973. These portraits are based on the portraits in the Central Hall of Parliament. The names are as follows:—

1. Mahatma Gandhi.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

(b) Conventional methods of providing irrigation like animal operated dugwells, tanks etc. are being accorded due priority under the minor irrigation programme. Subsidies in the case of dugwells, persian wheels etc. are also being provided to the small farmers.

Amount spent on developing towns in the National Capital Region during Fifth Five Year Plan

6619. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to spend some money during the Fifth Five Year Plan, on developing some towns in the National Capital region; and

(b) if so, the details regarding money, towns and area consisting the population that might be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for development of the National Capital Region.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Fixation of reserved quota for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments of Vice-Principal in Delhi Higher Secondary School

6620. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5105 on the 20th December, 1972 regarding fixation of reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments of Vice-Principal in Delhi Higher Secondary School and state:

(a) whether the rules framed in respect of the appointment of Vice-Principals in Delhi Administration, Delhi and notified on 1st June, 1968, are against the Government/the State Policy published in chapter III under head 'Exemption and Exclusion' in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, third Edition;

(b) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers do not appear in the Seniority lists; if so, in which manner reservation is provided to these teachers; and

(c) the number of teachers of the above communities promoted as Vice-Principals, and who have been allowed Selection Grade on the basis of reservation during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reopening of Sugar Industry at Ahmedpur, Birbhum, West Bengal

6621. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete action the Central Government have so far taken to reopen the closed sugar industry at Ahmedpur in Birbhum in West Bengal; and

(b) by which time this Sugar Industry is expected to be put into operation and start producing sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation Private Limited, Calcutta set-up by the Government of West Bengal for development of the sugar industry in the State has taken over the National Sugar Mills Limited, Ahmedpur. The Corporation has started renovating the plant and machinery and taken up an intensive cane cultivation programme.

(b) The factory is expected to go into production by December, 1974.

धान मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

6622. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :**

श्री ई० बी० विखे पाटिल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से धान मिलों की परम्परागत मशीनरी को आधुनिक बनाने के लिये अभियान चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे प्रतिवर्ष कितने टन चावल को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अभी तक राज्यवार कितनी आधुनिक चावल मिल लगायी हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) चावल मिलिंग उद्योग विनियमन अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों और सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित तकनीकी तथा प्रबन्धकीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण, उन्नत उपकरणों का विकास और उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण पर तकनीकी जानकारी का प्रसार करने के अलावा, भारतीय खाद्य निगम आधुनिक चावल मिलें स्थापित कर और सेमीनारों का आयोजन कर आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम में सहायता दे रहा है ।

(ख) आधुनिकीकृत चावल मिल में चावल की अतिरिक्त वसूली 1 से 6 प्रतिशत के बीच हो सकती है और यह धान के कूटने, सेलीकरण और अपनाई गई अन्य विधायन विधियों और आधुनिकीकृत मशीनरी के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा राज्य वार स्थापित आधुनिकी स्थापित चावल मिलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

पंजाब	2
हरियाणा	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	1
बिहार	2
उड़ीसा	3
पश्चिमी बंगाल	4
असम	2
मणिपुर	1
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
तमिल नाडु	4
केरल	1
कोट	25

धान की भूसी के तेल से वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

6623. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** । क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धान की भूसी के तेल से वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में और कहां-कहां धान की भूसी से तेल निकाला जाता है ; और

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) The West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation Private Limited, Calcutta set-up by the Government of West Bengal for development of the sugar industry in the State has taken over the National Sugar Mills Limited, Ahmedpur The Corporation has started renovating the plant and machinery and taken up an intensive cane cultivation programme

(b) The factory is expected to go into production by December, 1974

धान मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

6622 श्री चिरंजीव झा :
श्री ई० वी० चिक्के पाटिल

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से धान मिलों का परम्परागत मशीनरी को आधुनिक बनाने के लिये कोई योजना चलाने का विचार है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे प्रतिवर्ष कितने टन चावल को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकेगा और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अभी तक राज्यवार कितनी आधुनिक चावल मिलें लगायी हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) (क) चावल मिलिंग उद्योग विनियमन अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों और सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित तकनीकी तथा प्रबन्धकीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण उन्नत उपकरणों का विकास और उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण पर तकनीकी जानकारी का प्रसार करने के अलावा, भारतीय खाद्य निगम आधुनिक चावल मिलें स्थापित कर और सम्मेलनों का आयोजन कर आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम में सहायता दे रहा है ।

(ख) आधुनिकीकृत चावल मिल में चावल की अतिरिक्त वसूली 1 से 6 प्रतिशत के बीच हो सकती है और यह धान के कूटने, भण्डारीकरण और अपनाई गई अन्य विपणन विधियों और आधुनिकीकृत मशीनरी के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा राज्य वार स्थापित आधुनिकी स्थापित चावल मिलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

पंजाब	2
हरियाणा	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	1
बिहार	2
उड़ीसा	3
पश्चिमी बंगाल	4
असम	2
मणिपुर	1
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
तमिल नाडु	4
केरल	1
जोड़	25

धान की भूसी के तेल से वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

6623 श्री चिरंजीव झा । क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या धान की भूसी के तेल से वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में और कहां-कहां धान की भूसी से तेल निकाला जाता है और

(ग) देश में खाद्य तेल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष उपलब्ध लगभग 30 लाख मीट्रिक टन भूरी से तेल का भी उत्पादन करने के लिये सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हां, तथापि, क्योंकि पैदा किए जा रहे तेल की किस्म मुख्यतया औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों हेतु उपयुक्त होती है, इसलिए इसको केवल नाम मात्र मात्रा ही वनस्पति तैयार करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही है ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) चावल मिल में ब्रैन स्टैबिलाइजर लगाकर मुख्यतः तेल किस्म में सुधार किया जा रहा है ।

Marginal Cost of Gobar Gas Plants

6624. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the marginal cost of a gobar gas plant;

(b) whether the proposed 20,000 gobar gas plants will be evenly distributed in all the States and Union Territories or will be concentrated in one or some States; and

(c) whether in view of its cheapness the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is prepared to extend its experties to the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The cost of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's gobar gas plants being presently popularised varies from Rs. 1575 to Rs. 3275 depending upon the capacity of the plant (60 cubic feet to 250 cubic feet).

(b) The proposed 20,000 gobar gas plants will be set up under a 'seeding programme' during the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 12 States where agro-climatic conditions are favourable. The programme will be taken up in all the States and Union Territories in the subsequent years of the Fifth Plan.

(c) Yes.

Hunger Strike by Blind

6625. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Federation of the Blind has organised a 24 hours token hunger strike of about 150 blind persons from all over the country in the Capital on the 16th March, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Check on Ghost Milk Tokens

6626. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any check has been ordered for locating the 'Ghost milk tokens' issued by Delhi Milk Scheme in the Union Capital;

(b) if so, the findings of this move; and

(c) if not, whether such a 'check' would be ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 100 per cent physical verification of milk tokens with reference to the Ration Cards has been undertaken at various milk depots in Delhi/New Delhi areas. Some persons are in possession of more than one milk token for the same shift, which they apparently got issued by giving incorrect declarations at the time of issue of the subsequent token(s). Therefore, such tokens are collected for cancellation. During the month of January and February, 1974, such checking was conducted, at about 68 milk depots and 1171 unauthorised or extra milk tokens were seized and cancelled. The verification of milk tokens is being continued.

(c) Does not arise.

Publication of Tagore Centenary Volume

6627. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tagore Centenary Volume published by the Sahitya Academi is out of stock; and

(b) if so, whether Government would arrange the publication of the 2nd Edition at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). About 150 copies are still available. As this is a costly publication, the Akademi has no immediate plan to bring out a reprint of the volume.

Lower Division Clerks in Ministry of Agriculture

6628. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in the Department of Food and Agriculture, the last review of the Authorised Permanent Strength of Lower Division Clerks was done on 1st May, 1970 and 1st May, 1967 respectively with the result that a large number of employees are still continuing as temporary;

(b) why review was not done every year as required under rules;

(c) whether Lower Division Clerks who have completed 10 years of service are still working as temporary, and

(d) whether any representation has been received from Central Government Clerks' Union in this regard and if so, the action being taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The position in respect of Departments of Food and Agriculture is given below;

I. *DEPARTMENT OF FOOD*

A review of the Authorised Permanent Strength of Lower Division Clerks has been made on regular basis from time to time. The last review was undertaken in 1973.

2. There are 14 temporary Lower Division Clerks in the cadre of Department of Food with 10 years' service who have yet to be confirmed in the grade. They could not be confirmed as they had failed to pass the prescribed typing test and were, therefore, ineligible for confirmation. Only in 1971 they were exempted from this requirement. Their cases are now being considered against the permanent vacancies. No

representation from the Central Government Clerks' Union has been received by the Department of Food

II DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The review of authorised permanent strength of Lower Division Clerks as on 1-5-1967 was undertaken and orders issued on 23-4-1970 The review could not be undertaken every year thereafter in view of the impending reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which created uncertainty about the future of the posts on Government side of the ICAR. 20 L D Cs who have completed 10 years service are still working as temporary L D Cs They could not be confirmed as they did not qualify in the prescribed typing test Exemption has been given to 10 such clerks and their cases are being processed for confirmation

Some representations were received in this regard in the Department of Agriculture No progress could, however be made in view of the uncertainty regarding the future set-up of the ICAR due to reasons referred to above Now that the re-organisation of the ICAR has been completed and a new Department of Agricultural Research and Education has been set up, the review would be undertaken as quickly as possible

Withdrawal of New Route No. 52A from Tilak Nagar to Galibpur/ Ghumenhera

6629 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether D T C facilities were made available recently by operating a new route No 52-A from Tilak Nagar to Galibpur/Ghumenhera

(b) whether the above facilities have been withdrawn suddenly without informing the general public of the area, and

(c) if so the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The Delhi Transport Corporation is presently operating twelve services from Tilak Nagar/Najafgarh to Galibpur/Ghumenhera between 4 55 hrs. and 21 30 hrs. and thirteen services from Galibpur/Ghumenhera to Tilak Nagar/Najafgarh between 5 55 hrs and 20 05 hrs on route No 52-A None of these services has been withdrawn

(c) Does not arise

Auction plots under the slum Department in Delhi

6630 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to auction plots which are under the slum Department in Delhi

(b) if so the policy of Government in regard to slum areas of Delhi which were earlier under the Ministry of Rehabilitation and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c) Composite schemes can be undertaken by implementing agencies under the provisions of the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme The provisions of the scheme would apply to all areas which are under the scheme

Women Polytechnics

6631 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are women polytechnics in the country where girls can get job oriented education,

(b) if so, the location thereof and the courses of study in those polytechnics; and

(c) how far, they have proved useful in making the women self-supporting?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6700/74].

(c) According to the information available, the students who complete their training in these institutions are generally employed in establishments or are self-employed.

Request for funds for development of waste land during Fifth Plan in Tamil Nadu

6632. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of waste land which can be used for the agricultural purpose in the state of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether due to the shortage of funds the state Government has not been able to make it fit for the Agricultural purpose;

(c) whether the State Government has urged the Union Government to allot some funds in the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of this land which will be used for Agricultural purpose; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard and the allotment made during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State in respect of improvement in the Agricultural field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). According to the latest information available there is an area of about 507 thousand hectares of culturable waste land in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Land being a State subject under the Constitution the programme of making it fit for agriculture in Tamil Nadu is administered by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. No proposal has been received from the State Government urging the Union Government for allotment of funds, during the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of land for agricultural purposes.

Plea for stepping up production of rice, jawar and pulses at a seminar organised by I.C.A.R.

6633. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific programmes for stepping up production of rice, jawar and pulses were pleaded at the two day seminor organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, other decisions taken or arrived at the seminar; and

(c) whether Government have examined those decisions and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Seminar on "Integrated Land Colonies, Development of Operational Research Projects and Krishi Vigyan Kendras" was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi on 19-3-1974 and 20-3-74 in which 24

voluntary workers and 9 Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities participated. Scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research working on rice, *jowar*, dry farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries explained the latest findings of research, so that such techniques could be applied at the field level. The emphasis was on management of inputs and on attention to non-cash inputs.

It was pointed out that not only is there scope for improving production but there is also scope for imparting a greater stability to production, if some degree of community effort could be generated at the village level. The other recommendation of the Seminar included:—

1. There is need to have community efforts to maximise production of rice The stress was laid on having community nurseries for rice and on pest control.

2. For enhancing and stabilising dryland *jowar* production, varietal planning within a village with reference to maturity period was considered essential.

3. Steps needed at individual and community level for higher production in dryland areas for normal season, and aberrant weather were spelt out. In particular, stress was laid on collecting the run-off water in ponds so that the water can be used for giving a crop life-saving irrigation later, if necessary.

4. It was also recommended that rural housing should be designed in such a manner that recycling of energy may be possible.

(c) The recommendations of the Seminar will be kept in view while implementing the programmes on Integrated Land Colonies, Operational Research Projects and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Study of problems of small farmers under F.A.O.

6634. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether problems of small farmers were discussed on 21st March, 1974 in a round-up session of the field level workshops under the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation,

(b) if so, the decision arrived at; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations and examined the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The round-up session after two field-level workshops organised at the instance of FAO was held on the 21st and 22nd March, 1974. The problems relating to the institutional aspects of development of small farmers were discussed at this session.

(b) A summary of the important recommendations made at the round-up session is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6701/74]

(c) The recommendations are under consideration.

Schemes sanctioned by H.U.D.C.O. in States

6635. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation has not given much attention to the States of Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat and Punjab although large amounts have been sanctioned and schemes have

have been prepared for the development of land and flats for the low-income group in the various States;

(b) if so, whether recently 10 schemes were prepared for which an amount of Rs 4 crores were sanctioned;

(c) if so, how much out of this and earlier schemes will be spent in the States mentioned at (a) above; and

(d) when the plots and flats/houses for the low-income group under the various schemes undertaken by the Corporation so far will be ready for distribution to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI CM MEHTA): (a) 17 schemes have been sanctioned so far by the HUDCO for Tamil Nadu, one scheme for Assam, 18 schemes for Gujarat and 4 schemes for Punjab as detailed below:—

State	No. of schemes received	No. of schemes sanctioned	Total loan sanctioned. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	30	17	697·72
Assam	1	1*	23·42
Gujarat	37	18	1210·47
Punjab	5	4	198·75

*Sanctioned by HUDCO. But withdrawn by Assam.

(b) Yes. Ten schemes were sanctioned on 16th February, 1974 and 18th March, 1974 for an amount of Rs. 444.75 lakhs.

(c) The information is already given at (a) above.

(d) The period taken for construction varies from scheme to scheme, as it is dependent on the size of the scheme and other relevant factors such as the availability of materials, stage of development of land etc, and normally the allotment is made as soon as the various flats are completed.

Important Waterways as National Waterways

6636. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether like roads, Government are prepared to declare certain important waterways as National Waterways;

(b) whether earlier Transport Development Council had recommended that Government of India should declare certain waterways as National Waterways for development of water transport;

(c) whether the water transport is the cheapest mode of transport today and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to encourage it in a big way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Bhagavati Committee on Inland Water Transport in their report of 1970, regarding declaration of some of the important waterways as National Waterways.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport particularly for movement of certain commodities in bulk.

(d) The Government are taking steps to encourage this mode of transport.

Teaching staff in Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Pilani

6637. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of teaching staff in Birla Institute of Science and Technology in Pilani and how many of them are permanent and how many are temporary; and

(b) how many members of teaching staff of Birla Institute of Science and Technology have left after 1969 and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) Total number of sanctioned posts of teaching staff in Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani is 262. Number in position as on 8th April, 1974 is given below:

(i) Permanent	125
(ii) Contractual appointments	10
(iii) Temporary . . .	72
TOTAL . .	207

(b) 109 members of teaching staff have resigned and left the Institute after 1969 of their own accord.

Fall in price of coarse grains and reason for imposing and removing restrictions on its movement

6638. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of coarse grains have fallen sharply after withdrawal by Government of the restrictions on their inter-State movement;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in their prices in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(c) the principal reasons for imposing restrictions time and again and their removing them; and

(d) whether this action of Government does not amount to encouragement to black money and black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). After the removal of movement restrictions, the prices of coarse grains have generally registered a fall Whereas the jowar and bajra price in Delhi fell by Rs. 5/ to Rs. 17/- per quintal, in the Bombay market bajra prices fell by Rs. 5/- per quintal. Calcutta is not a major coarse grains consuming centre.

(c) and (d). These restrictions were imposed and continued in the interest of procurement. On a review of the situation in March, 1974, these were lifted as it was observed that there was no scope for further improvement in procurement in the producing States. Also there was need to improve availability of coarse grains in the consuming States.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध केन्द्रों के दोषपूर्ण कार्यकरण के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6639. श्री बन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत चल रहे दुग्ध केन्द्रों में दोषपूर्ण कार्य करने के लिए कुछ मामले उन के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं ;

(ख) गत छः महीनों में कितने दुग्ध केन्द्रों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं ; और

(ग) उन में से किसी शिकायतें सत्यापित पाई गईं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दिनांक 1-9-1973 से 28-2-1974 की अवधि के दौरान 633 डिपुओं के संबंध में 699 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। उन में से 279 डिपुओं के संबंध में 304 शिकायतें सही पाई और शेष 354 डिपुओं के संबंध में 395 शिकायतें सत्य पाई गई। सही सिद्ध होने वाली शिकायतों के संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही संक्षेप में नीचे दी जा रही है —

(1) 18 मामलों में — डिपो कर्मचारियों की बड़ी गलतियों के कारण उन्हें छुट्टी में हटा दिया गया।

(2) 182 मामलों में — डिपो के दोषी कर्मचारियों को कड़ी चेतावनी दी गई।

(3) 204 मामलों में — डिपो के कर्मचारियों को स्थानांतरित किया गया।

(4) 2 मामलों में — वरिष्ठ डिपो एजेन्टों को डिपो एजेन्टों के पद पर अस्थायित्व किया गया।

(5) 102 मामलों में — डिपुओं की दैनिक दुग्ध खपत में मामूली समायोजन करना तथा दूध की गाड़ी के समय की व्यवस्था आदि प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही करना।

Recommendations of National Dairy Development Board on Delhi Milk Scheme

6640. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the study made by a team of the National Dairy Development Board on the working of Delhi Milk Scheme and the reaction of the DMS thereon and

(b) the areas which were initially allotted to DMS for collection of milk and the reasons for acute short-fall in milk collection from these areas which had been surveyed as having great potential of milk production, and whether some additional areas have been allowed for collection of milk by DMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) A Team of the National Dairy Development Board, which carried out a survey of the working of Delhi Milk Scheme during 1972-73 recommended, inter-alia, the following:—

(i) Conversion of Delhi Milk Scheme into a Statutory Corporation;

(ii) Pricing of milk on 'two-axis' basis;

(iii) Restricting distribution of milk to two types instead of four at that time.

(iv) Strengthening of the cash collection system and streamlining of distribution system

(v) Introduction of cost accounting and system analysis at various stages of milk processing in the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(vi) Strengthening of transport workshop and replacement of vehicles which have outlived their normal economic life.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme does not have a clearly demarcated milk-shed of its own. Traditionally Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring milk from Meerut and Bulandshahr in U.P., Gurgaon in Haryana and parts of Bikaner, Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan. Abnormal increase in prices of feed and fodder on the one hand and spurt in the prices of milk products like butter and ghee occasioned by abnormal weather condition contributed towards a shortfall in procurement of milk. Diversion of milk to milk products by factories located in this area also contributed to shortfall of liquid milk availability. It is proposed to enlarge the milk-shed of the Delhi Milk Scheme particularly under a Scheme included in WFP Project 618 "Operation Flood".

Milch-cattle and their yield and requirement of Fodder

6641 SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of milch-cattle in the country, the percentage of productive and milk-yielding cattle population and the average and optimum milk yield per buffalo and cow;

(b) the total requirement of fodder for the cattle-population, separately for productive and unproductive cattle;

(c) the steps being taken to increase total supply of fodder and also to decrease burden on fodder sources on account of unproductive cattle; and

(d) whether any scheme is in operation to segregate the unproductive cattle and its progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total population of milch cattle in the country in 1966, for which the latest livestock Census data is available was 46.78 millions. The percentage of productive cattle including milk yielding to total female cattle population was 58.9 per cent in 1966. The average daily milk yield of cows and buffaloes in milk, at all-India level in 1966 was as under:

Cow	1.18 Kgs.
Buffalo	2.62 Kgs.

Information on optimum milk yield per cow and per buffalo is not available.

(b) The requirement of green fodder for productive and unproductive cattle (including buffaloes) is approximately 530.0 and 65.0 million tonnes, respectively.

(c) Various steps are being taken to increase the supply of fodder. These are listed below:

(A) *Short term measures*

(1) Popularising cultivation of improved varieties of fodder crops particularly quick growing and early maturing strains.

(2) Organising demonstrations on cultivation of high yielding superior varieties.

(3) Organising supply of good quality seeds of the recommended fodder crop varities.

(4) Conservation of seasonal surpluses through silage and hay making.

(5) Demonstration of improved and better management of village grazing areas.

(6) Popularising balanced feeding of stock by encouraging and assisting setting up of feed compounding plants.

In order to coordinate the activities of agriculture, animal husbandry and forest departments in increasing fodder, and grazing resources, a State

level Fodder and Grazing Committee has been organised in many of the States.

(B) *Long term measures*

(1) The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute at Jhansi, is carrying out multi-disciplined research or grasses, grassland and fodder crops.

(2) Research on fodder crops is also being carried out by the Agricultural Universities in the different States.

(3) In order to support the extension programme of the States and to provide an effective link between research and extension. 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration have been set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) *Wild Cattle Catching Scheme*:

A scheme for rounding up, taming the disposal of stray cattle has been under operation since the 2nd plan. The unproductive, useless and inform cattle rounded up are sent to Gosadans. The distribution of productive cattle is being done by the Central Government and despatch of useless cattle to Gosadans by the concerned State Governments.

Milk production in the country and setting up of cattle farms and fodder plants

6642. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of milk in the country and what is the marketable supplies; whether the average per capita availability has gone down though price of marketed milk has gone up;

(b) the short-term plans for increasing the production and availability of milk in urban areas;

(c) whether Government have any plan to encourage setting up of cattle-farms in the co-operative, public and private sectors and also by allowing and financially assisting dairy-product plants to set up such farms and to put up fodder plants; and

(d) the number and location of fodder plants in the country with their individual capacity, production investment etc. and the fodder plants envisaged in the Fifth Plan and estimated investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The present annual production of milk is estimated at approximately 23.2 million tonnes out of which, a rough estimate, made in 1950 placed marketable supplies in the form of liquid milk and milk products at 82 per cent. Average *per capita* availability of milk has not kept pace due to increase in population with the increase in prices of milk and milk products.

(b) Government has encouraged the setting up, in certain areas, ICDPs, Key Village Scheme, Cross Breeding of Cattle with exotic inheritence, augmenting the supply of feed and fodder and effective disease control measures with a view to augment production of milk. In addition, it is proposed to set up additional fluid milk plants during the Fifth Five-Year Plan for increasing availability of milk in the urban areas.

(c) Government has no plans to encourage setting up of 'cattle farms' in the cooperative and private sector. However, some schemes are under way to set up additional cattle breeding farms in the Centrally sponsored sector. Financial assistance is being provided under the various Plan schemes to encourage setting up of dairy product and cattle feed plants, etc.

(d) There are no fodder plants in operation in the country. There is

no proposal to set up such plants during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. However, in 1972, 184 feed manufacturing plants in the private, public and cooperative sectors with a total installed capacity of 22.6 lakh tonnes (300 days—3 shift basis) have been in existence.

Higher training for inland water transport crew for West Bengal

6643. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing Higher training to inland water transport crew personnel has been sanctioned for West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by Government during the last three years;

(c) the number of trainees who attended this specialised training during the said period; and

(d) job provisions for these trainees made in the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The scheme was sanctioned upto the end of 1973-74. The question of sanctioning the scheme thereafter is under consideration.

(b) The amount sanctioned are as shown below:

Year	Amount sanctioned
1971-72	Rs. 14,941
1972-73	Rs. 18,000
1973-74	Rs. 9,000
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 41,941

(c) and (d). Complete information is not available and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received from the Government of West Bengal.

Port facilities enjoyed by foreign ships

6644. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of foreign ships enjoyed the port facilities in the major ports of the country during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the ships, country-wise and port-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

All weather jetty at Raidighi Sunderbans

6645. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for all weather jetty at Raidighi in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) approximate number of users of Raidighi jetty in 1973 and the amount of cargo traffic handled during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A scheme for construction of an all weather jetty at Raidighi in the Sunderbans area at a cost of Rs. 2,07,574 was approved in September, 1973 under Centrally Sponsored Category.

(c) The jetty has not yet been completed and no information can thus be furnished.

Programme for dredging rivers in Sunderbans in Fifth Five Year Plan

6646. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the navigable rivers of Sunderbans area of West Bengal;

(b) whether any action had been taken by the Government for dredging these rivers for adequate navigability during the last plan period;

(c) if so, the work done during this period and the amount sanctioned and spent year-wise; and

(d) the programme for dredging these rivers in the Fifth Five Year Plan period year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The required information has been called from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

घी और मक्खन की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

6647. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1971 और उसके पश्चात वर्षवार दूध और घी की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के आकड़े क्या है ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति राज्यवार खपत क्या है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) देश में दूध और घी की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है । प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के आंकड़े दूध और दूध से बनी हुई वस्तुओं जिसमें घी भी शामिल है, की खपत के बारे में उपलब्ध हैं । दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत अथवा उपलब्धि का अनुमान दुग्ध उत्पादन और जनसंख्या के अनुमानों के आधार पर लगाया जाता है । देश में कुल उत्पादन का हिसाब लगाने के लिये सभी राज्यों में एक ही समय पर सर्वेक्षणों के अभाव में दुग्ध उत्पादन का अनुमान पशु सगणना के आधार पर हर पांचवें वर्ष ही लगाया जाता है । चूंकि इनका हिसाब हर पाचवें वर्ष लगाया जाता है अत : खपत का वर्षवार ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नही । है 1968–69 में, जोकि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना का आधार वर्ष था, 212 लाख मीटरी टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ था । इसका अर्थ यह है कि उस वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति दुध की उपलब्धि 112 ग्राम थी ; यह दूध तरल दूध और दूध से बनी पदार्थों, जिसमें दोनों शामिल हैं, के रुप में लाया गया ।

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में 1973–74 में 232 मीटरी टन दुग्ध उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया था । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादो के रुप में जिसमें घी भी शामिल है, खपत के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धि केवल 110.2 ग्राम होगी । दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि मे यह मामूली कमी इस करण हुई कि दूध का उत्पादन जनसंख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के अनुरुप नही हुआ है ।

(ख) दूध और घी की उपलब्धि की तुलना में इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति मौजूदा खपत के आकडे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसका कारण यह है कि यद्यपि 1972 मे पशु सगणाना की गई थी किन्तु सभी राज्यों के दुधारु पशुओ के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नही हुए हैं ।

खेतिहर मजदूरों को दी गई भूमि

6648. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971 से अब तक प्रति वर्ष राज्यवार कितनी कितनी कृषि भूमि खेतिहर मजदूरों को दी गई ?

कृषि राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब पी०शिन्दे) : राज्यों से प्राप्त नवीनतम जानकारी के आधार पर एक विवरण तैयार किया गया है जिसे उत्तर के साथ कर संलग्न कर दिया गया है।

Statement

1971 से कृषि श्रमिकों को वितरित की गई कृषि भूमि

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1-11-69 से अगस्त, 1973 तक:	10,34,083 एकड़ (कृषि श्रमिको को)
असम	उपलब्ध नही	
बिहार	उपलब्ध नही	
गुजरात	1960-दिसम्बर, 1972 तक :	12,27,532 एकड़ (व्यक्तियों को)
हरियाणा	मार्च, 1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	1,717 एकड़ (कृषि कर्मिकों को)
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	11,060 एकड (कृषि श्रमिको को)
कर्नाटक	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	1,39,891 एकड (कृषि श्रमिकों को)
केरल	(1963 से मार्च, 1973 तक : U 1	2,76,302 एकड (व्यक्तियों को)
	(1970 से 1-4-1973 तक : U 2	10.448 एकड़ (व्यक्तियों को)
मध्य प्रदेश	1967 से 1971 तक :	5,12,496 एकड (व्यक्तियों को)
महाराष्ट्र	1973 तक	10 09,482 एकड़ (भूमिहीन तथा अन्य व्यक्तियो को)
मणिपुर	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	27,271 एकड (कृषि श्रमिकों को)
मेघालय	उपलब्ध नही	
नागालैण्ड	उपलब्ध नहीं	
उडीसा	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	1,79,571 एकड (कृषि कर्मिको को)
पंजाब	1973 तक	25,904 एकड़ (भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को)

राजस्थान	उपलब्ध नहीं	
तमिलनाडु	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	4,02,662 एकड़ (कृषि श्रमिकों को)
त्रिपुरा	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	57,602 एकड़ (परिवारों को)
उत्तर प्रदेश	अक्तूबर, 1969 से सितम्बर, ,1962 तक	8,80,141 एकड़ (कृषि श्रमिकों को) U3
पश्चिम बंगाल	1970 से अगस्त, 1973 तक :	1,24,783 एकड (कृषि के कार्मिकों को)

टिप्पणी : U 1. पोरम्बोके भूमि

U2 वन भूमि

U3. स्थायी आधार पर। इसके अतिरिक्त उसी अवधि में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को वर्षानुवर्ष के आधार पर 86,555 एकड भूमि पट्टे पर दे दी गई थी।

भूमिहीन ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों को आवास स्थान

6649. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भूमिहीन ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों को केन्द्र की ओर से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार आवंटित आवास स्थानो की संख्या, स्वीकृत और व्यय की गयी राशिया तथा आवास स्थान की प्राप्ति से लाभान्वित लोगो की संख्या कितनी कितनी है, और

(ख) देश में कुल ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने हैं जिन्हे अभी तक रिहायशी आवास प्रदान नही किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे भूमिहीन लोगों को रिहायशी एकक देने के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है । तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे भूमिहीन मजदूरो को निःशुल्क आवास-स्थल देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य सरकारो क्षेत्रों को 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता देने हेतु अक्तूबर, 1971 मे एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना आरम्भ की गई थी। केन्द्रीय सहायता का अभिप्राय आवास-स्थलो के विकास की लागत को, जिस की दर 150 रुपये प्रति स्थल से अधिक न हो, तथा जहा आवश्यक हो, इस प्रयोजन हेतु भूमि के अर्जन की उचित लागत को भी पूरा करना था। मजदूरो से आशा की जाती है कि वे इस प्रकार दिये गये आवास-स्थलो पर अपने साधनो से अथवा ऐसी सहायता से जो उन्हे राज्य सरकारे अथवा अन्य स्वय सेवी अभिकरण दें, मकानो झोपडियो का निर्माण करे । योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत आवास स्थलों की संख्या, उन की अनुमोदित लागत तथा दी गई निधियो का

एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है । योजना, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है।

(ख) देश के प्रत्येक परिवार हेतु रिहायशी एककों की व्यवस्था करना सरकार के लिये सम्भव नहीं है । तथापि, हाल ही में किये गये एक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, पांचवीं योजना के आरम्भ में देश में मकानों की कुल कमी 156 लाख एककों की है ।

Statement

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत 31-3-74 तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं तथा दी गई निधियों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	आवास स्थलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित लागत	दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता
				(लाख रुपयों में)	
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	19	79,598	131.13	32.78
2	बिहार .	44	32,608	62.87	15.71
3	गुजरात .	85	1 62,676	306.56	76 65
4	हरियाणा .	1	59	0.08	0.06
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश .	7	583	0.87	0.38
6	कर्नाटक .	109	1,72,597	239.38	59.84
7	केरल . .	960 (पंचायतें)	96,000	677.76	358.44
8	मध्य प्रदेश .	73	1,34,496	199.63	49 91
9	महाराष्ट्र .	83	1,08,962	164.56	41.14
10	उड़ीसा .	2	3,349	8.40	2.10
11	पंजाब .	3	12,082	31.68	16.56
12	राजस्थान .	46	17,832	28.76	7.19
13	तमिलनाड् .	36	33,692	75.51	56.64
14	उत्तर प्रदेश .	27	19,808	30.85	7.71
15	पश्चिम बंगाल .	12	11,166	19.39	4.85
	जोड .	1,105	8,85,502	1977.45	729.96

Number of times B.H.U. remained closed

6650. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Banaras Hindu University remained closed during the tenure of its present Vice-Chancellor and the period for which the University remained closed each time; and

(b) the number of students arrested or expelled each time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information upto May, 1973 has already been given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha, in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9408 on May 7, 1973. Information for the period May 1973 to March 1974 is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Government quarters during 1974-75

6651. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of Government quarters, category-wise, proposed to be constructed during the year 1974-75 in Delhi and funds allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): The following quarters are under construction in general pool

Type I	112
Type II	604
Type III	488
Type IV	504

An amount of Rs. 186.47 lakhs has been provided for in the budget proposal for construction of General Pool Accommodation. This amount includes some of the expenditure to be incurred during 1974-75 for development of land etc. and also residual expenditure on some of the quarters which have already been constructed.

Reservation for allotment of shops for S.T. in Delhi

6652. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation for allotment of shops etc. to the members of Scheduled Tribes residing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of shops allotted to them during the last three years; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No shops have been allotted to members of Scheduled Tribes in Delhi.

(c) In 1968, it was proposed to reserve a quota of shops for allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi at pre-determined rates in the same proportion as their population to the population of Delhi. Accordingly, a quota of 12.8 per cent for Scheduled Castes was fixed in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of 1961 census figures. As there were no Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi no quota was earmarked for them. The question of reserving shops for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on the analogy of reservation made for them for entry into Central Government services is under examination.

Steamer services between Calcutta and Karimganj

6653. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for starting steamer services between Calcutta and Karimganj in Assam has been under consideration;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the proposal has been abandoned; if so, the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation propose to run service between Calcutta and Karimganj through Sundarbans *via* Chandpur, Ashuganj, and Sherpur.

Dredgers Work at Haldia Port

6654. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dredgers at work to maintain adequate depth at Haldia port;

(b) the progress of work; and

(c) whether new dredgers will be deployed and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). 80 per cent of the dredging at the dock and turning basin had been completed. For the balance work, dredging commenced in November '73 and is in progress. Dredger 'VLASINA' is working inside the dock basin since 11th January, 1974.

Intensive dredging of the Haldia shipping channel has been undertaken. Contracts have been awarded for deploying two dredgers. One dredger 'HAM 368' has started working since 13th November '73 and the other dredger 'DELTA BAY' is expected shortly. Besides, port's own dredger 'MOHANA' has been deployed from 16th January '74. So far 'HAM 368' has dredged approximately 6.6 million tonnes of spoil. Dredger 'MOHANA' has lifted 1.1 million tonnes of spoil and dredger 'VLASINA' has lifted 0.65 M.Cu.Metre of spoil.

(c) One dredger ordered on a foreign shipyard will be deployed at Haldia immediately on delivery. Another dredger ordered indigenously and expected to be delivered in 1975 will also be deployed for dredging in the channel.

Master Plan for Paradeep Port

6655. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Master Plan for Paradeep Port has been finalised;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether it was finalised by Paradeep Trust?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Master Plan is being finalised by the Paradip Port Trust.

Target of Transport facilities extended to Andhra Pradesh

6656. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of transport facilities to be extended to Andhra

Pradesh with external assistance has been fully achieved during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Central loan assistance to Andhra Pradesh for schemes in the transport sector. This information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when it is received.

Target of Transport facilities extended to Andhra Pradesh in Fifth Plan

6657. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of transport facilities to be extended during the 1st year of Fifth Plan period has been finalised for the Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received.

Assessment of Ships required during Fifth Five Year Plan

6658 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
DR H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of ships required during the Fifth Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what is the target for the first year of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Shipping tonnage target for the Fifth Plan has been proposed as 8.64 million GRT.

(c) Year-wise targets have not yet been fixed.

Number of times Chief Minister and Food Minister of Kerala requested for Rice and Wheat during 1973-74

6659. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of times with date, the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Kerala urged upon the Centre for the supply of rice and wheat for the State during the financial year 1973-74 by personal meetings, telegram and the quantity of food urged upon;

(b) the quota sanctioned during this period to the State; and

(c) the quantity of rice produced and procured in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Frequent requests have been received from the Chief Minister, Food Minister of Kerala and the State Government for increase allocation of rice and wheat from the Central pool for meeting the requirements of public distribution system in the State. The total demands received from the State Government both for rice and wheat for the financial year 1973-74 amounted to 13.31 lakh tonnes. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the needs

of the other deficit States, the local market availability and other relevant factors, about 9.55 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat were supplied to the Government of Kerala during the same period.

(c) Final estimate of food-grains production in Kerala during 1973-74 have not yet become available. The quantity of rice procured during the financial year 1973-74 in the State of Kerala was of the order of 56 thousand tonnes.

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम लिमिटेड को हुआ लाभ तथा हानि

6660. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम लिमिटेड की स्थापना कब हुई तथा उस में सरकार ने आज तक कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई है और उसकी देखरेख में या उसके द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता से कहां कहां मकान बनाए गए हैं; तथा उनमें कितनी लागत आई है तथा वे किस श्रेणी के बनाये गये हैं, और

(ख) निगम के बनने के समय से अब तक उसे हुआ घाटा तथा लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि उसे घाटा हुआ है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम लि० की स्थापना 25 अप्रैल, 1970 को की गयी थी। सरकार ने निगम की शेयर-पूंजी मे अभी तक 6 करोड़ रुपये लगाये हैं। स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या आदि के बारे में सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये संख्या I.T-6702/74]

(ख) निगम के प्रारम्भ से लेकर इसके वित्तीय परिणाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1970–71	29,833 रुपये की हानि
1971–72	10,75,870 रुपये का लाभ
1972–73	37,58,696 रुपये का लाभ
1973–74	49,40,192 रुपये का अनुमानित लाभ (1–4–73 से 31–1–74 तक)

निगम को वर्ष 1970–71 में हुई हानि का कारण यह था कि यद्यपि निगम अप्रैल, 1970 में स्थापित किया गया था किन्तु इसका वास्तविक तथा प्रभावकारी सचालन केवल अगले वर्ष से आरम्भ हुआ ।

Amount allotted to Kerala for Development of Agriculture, Forests and Cooperative in Kerala

6661. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount allotted to the State of Kerala during the last three years for the development of Agriculture, Forests, Co-operative and Marketing under the Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) the position of actual expenditure incurred by Government of Kerala with the progressive achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Non-functioning of Sick Sugar Mills

6662. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the rejection of the proposal to Nationalise the Sugar Mill in the country by the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, the Sick Sugar Mills are still not producing sugar at all;

(b) if so, the names of Sick Mills along with their yearly capacity of sugar production; and

(c) what steps Government propose to make these Sick Mills functioning to its required capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission was asked to study in depth the causes for the existence of a large number of sick sugar mills and to make suggestions for the rational and efficient Organisation of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. The Government of India are examining the final report recently submitted by the Commission and appropriate decisions would be taken as early as possible.

Percentage of Foodgrains available in the Open Market

6663. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to make available 50 per cent of the foodgrains production in the open market and take over the rest;

(b) whether this scheme will be equivalent to their sugar policy;

(c) whether the present quantity of Ration will be continued; and

(d) the approximate rates of foodgrains likely to be fixed in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). In accordance with the procurement and pricing policy of wheat which has already been announced, in the five main wheat producing States a 50 per cent levy will be imposed on traders and the remaining 50 per cent will be allowed to be marketed freely within these States or outside the latter under permits. Under the new policy, with the improvement in the availability of wheat on trade account, the demand for wheat from the public distribution system is expected to go down. The traders will be allowed to operate under the system of licensing and control. The State Government will have to exercise supervision and control over the prices.

Milk Booth of D.M.S. in Jai Dev Park, Delhi

6664. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Milk Booth of D.M.S. constructed in Jai Dev Park, Delhi-110035 has not been commissioned so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the milk booth will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). It has not been possible for the D.M.S. to commission the milk booth at Jai Dev Park as tokens for 300 bottles have still not been made available to D. M. S. to enable it to commission the booth. The D.M.S. commissions a new booth when a minimum number of 300 bottles are to be drawn from the newly constructed depots to make the operation of the depot feasible and economical. The Jaidev Park House Owners Welfare Association is in correspondence with the D. M. S. in this regard and has assured that tokens for 300 bottles will be made available to

the D.M.S. So far only 62 tokens for 142 bottles have been collected by D.M.S. and efforts continue to be made both by the Welfare Association of the area and the DM.S. to collect tokens for the required number of bottles and commission the milk booth which has already been constructed.

Demands submitted by the Association of Cycle Stand Contractors

6665. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands contained in the letter submitted on the 23rd January, 1974 by the Basic Open Tender Cycle Stand Contractors for Government Buildings;

(b) how many demands have been accepted, when these will be given effect to and broad outline thereof; and

(c) how many times the Secretary of the Association of Cycle Stand Contractors for Government Buildings asked for personal interview and the number of interviews granted to him?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Their demands are broadly as follows —

(i) They should be made permanent Contractors having once been selected on tender basis;

(ii) They may be allowed to charge from Government servants at Rs. 2-00 and Rs. 4-00 respectively per cycle/secooter per month;

(iii) In the alternative, they should be treated as fullfledged Government servants, once the selection has been made, and it would be for Government to charge Government servants or allow them free use of the stands as a facility.

(b) None of the demands has been accepted.

(c) The Secretary requested for personal interview twice since January 1973. The Association was granted an interview once in May 1973.

Agreement with International Agencies for Research on Rice, Wheat and Maize

6666. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements for scientific and technical cooperation in research on rice, wheat and maize have been signed with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Mexico and some more International agencies; and

(b) if so, the main points of the agreements and when will they come in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the approval of the Government of India, the India Council of Agricultural Research has signed Agreements, on the 15th March, 1974 with the following two international research institutes.

(i) International Rice Research Institute, Los Banous, the Philippines; and

(ii) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Mexico City Mexico.

The main objective of the Agreements, are to promote and accelerate the progress of research and training, in the scientific cultivation of 'Rice', 'Maize and Wheat' and improvement

of production techniques and their extension. The salient features of the Agreements are:—

(a) exchange of Scientists and Technologists;

(b) exchange of germ plasm and breeding material;

(c) exchange of scientific literature, information and methodology; and

(d) import and export of scientific equipment

Both the agreements have come into force with effect from 15th March, 1974.

Exaggerated Figures of Food production

6667. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item that the figures of food production have been exaggerated by Government from time to time; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Final estimates of area and production of food-grains become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., sometime in July-August. As and when feasible, certain preliminary estimates are framed while the crop is still maturing, on the basis of whether any crop conditions and also whatever information is available at that time on area, availability of inputs and execution and functioning of other development programmes. These estimates assume normal whether in the remaining part of the season. By their very nature, these estimates are subjective to a certain extent and there is possibility of these being different from the final estimates. There is no question of exaggerating the estimates. Final and revised estimates have been sometimes less and sometimes more, than earlier estimates.

Recommendation of Agricultural Prices Commission on Maximising contribution of Foodgrains to Central Pool by Surplus States

6668. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has urged that with a view to ensuring viability of the public distribution system the surplus States should subject themselves to the discipline of maximising their contribution to the Central pool of foodgrains and deficit States to that of limiting their demands on it; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In formulatinng the rabi policy for the year 1974-75 season, this recommendation has been taken into consideration.

Nutritive content in Foodgrains differ due to use of different fertilisers

6669. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains produced by using chemical and non-chemical fertilizers and indigenous manures like cowdung differ from each other in their nutrition content; and

(b) whether the foodgrains produced by using chemical fertilisers are harmful to health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) No, Sir. There is no evidence to show that there is any difference in the nutrition content of food-grains produced by using chemical or non-chemical fertilisers The nutrients absorbed by the plant are identical whether produced by decay of organic matter or by chemical fertilisers.

(b) There is no evidence to show that foodgrains produced by chemical fertilisers are harmful to health.

River Boats and Vessels operating in Public and Private Sectors

6670 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of river boats and vessels operating in the public and the private sector separately; and

(b) the cargo annually handled by the public sector vessels during the last three years and the number of passengers carried during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Two statements containing the the information as available are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6703/74].

चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय

6671. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी का मूल्य प्रति किलोग्राम 20 से 40 पैसे तक बढाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त वृद्धि किस तारीख से किये जाने की संभावना है और उसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) . (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

'केयर' द्वारा दी गई सहायता से बच्चों के लिए बिस्कुट, हलवा और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों का वितरण

6672. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "केयर" और अन्य देशो से प्राप्त सहायता से स्कूली बच्चो और ग्रामीण बच्चो को बिस्कुट, हलवा और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ दिये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन देशो के नाम क्या हैं जिन से ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त होती है और क्या ऐसी सहायता की कुछ शर्तें हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्य के लिए कितनी सहायता का उपयोग किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल दी जाएगी।

Functioning of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla

6673. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that of late the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies Simla is not functioning adequately and satisfactorily;

(b) the reasons for such deterioration;

(c) the names of the present Director and Members of the Faculty of the said Institute, together with their academic qualifications, experience and actual assignment at present at the said Institute; and

(d) steps Government are taking or propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government is satisfied with the functioning of the Institute.

(b) and (d). Does not arise.

(c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6704/74.]

Construction of Housing Colonies in Gujarat

6674. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct housing colonies for workers and small salaried employees living and working in Ahmedabad and other places of Gujarat during the year 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM METHA): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Gujarat and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Emoluments to Research Fellows in Gujarat University

6675. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Research Fellows of the Gujarat University are getting comperatively low amount by way of emoluments; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering some upward revision in the said amount and if so, how much and when will it be effected?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The value of University Grants Commission Fellowships, both junior and senior, is the same for all the Universities throughout the country. According to the information contained in a Memorandum submitted by the Gujarat University Research Scholar's Association to the Prime Minister, the value of the Research Fellowship awarded by the Government of Gujarat is Rs. 250 p.m.

(b) The general question of upward revision of the value of the Fellowships awarded by the University Grants Commission is under active consideration of the Commission.

New Shipyards during Fifth Five Year Plan

6676. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic committee set up by Government has selected and recommended any locations for new shipyards during the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government and the Planning Commission have accepted the recommendations of the said Committee and if so, how and when will they be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) to (c). The Report of the Technology Economic Working Group, which was set up to evaluate various sites proposed by the State Governments, has been received and is under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Project report for two Mini Department Stores under Central Sector Scheme from Kerala

6677. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Alleppey District Consumers Wholesale Co-operative Stores Ltd. No. A-193, Kerala has submitted a project report to the centre for two mini department stores under the Central Sector Scheme for Accelerated Development of Consumer Co-operatives;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Government had sanctioned these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala had sent a project for setting up two mini department stores and schemes for manufacture of paper bags, capsuling and powdering units by the Alleppey District Consumers' Wholesale Cooperative Stores Ltd., with request for financial assistance from the Government of India.

(c) The Government of India could not sanction financial assistance to the aforesaid Society, as the institution had been running continuously in loss for over five years and was not financially sound; besides, its establishment expenses were already very high. Thus the Society did not fulfil the conditions of eligibility for financial assistance under this Central Sector Scheme, which required that the Society to be assisted must have potential for growth as well as for providing additional employment.

Use of Tetra Pak for Supply of D.M.S. Milk

6678. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce "Tetra Pak" single service laminated paper carton to replace the present D.M.S. milk bottles for Delhi Milk Scheme to be followed by Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the advantages and reasons for this change over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) It is not proposed to replace the present system of distributing milk in glass bottles in the D.M.S. However, a proposal for introduction of Tetra Pak for distribution

of milk on a limited scale under the project "Operation Flood" in the 4 metropolitan cities is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The proposal has been made by the Indian Dairy Corporation and envisages the setting up of a special paper laminating plant and several specialised carton-making and filling machines in various places to supply milk in pilfer proof Tetrapak cartons for the 4 metropolitan cities under the project "Operation Flood". This distribution will be on a limited scale for about 3.5 lakh litres a day whereas the remaining 24 lakh litres will be distributed through glass bottles and bulk vending machines.

The advantage of such cartons lie primarily (1) in ensuring a shelf-life of upto 15 days without refrigeration; (2) providing a pilfer-proof container; and (3) making it possible to exploit distant areas for processing and packing milk and transporting it for distribution in the cities directly.

The proposal is still under examination of the Government of India.

Loss of Foodgrains by F.C.I. during 1970-71

6679. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss in quantity and price of the foodgrains of various types (such as rice, wheat, jowar etc.) sustained by the Food Corporation of India during 1970-71 on account of (i) eating by rats and insects; (ii) pilferage; and (iii) being unfit for human consumption due to bad storage and bad handling;

(b) whether any responsibility for this loss has been fixed; and

(c) if so, on whom, to what extent and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6705/74.]

(b) and (c). Any losses resulting from negligence, dereliction of duty or fraudulent action are investigated and appropriate action taken.

Food Position in Gujarat and Maharashtra

6680. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the action taken to improve the position of food in Gujarat and Maharashtra in view of present food riots in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The steps taken to improve the food position in Gujarat and Maharashtra include:—

(a) Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool for meeting the reasonable requirements of public distribution system.

(b) Removal of restrictions on the inter State movement of coarse grains so as to improve their availability in the market of deficit States likes Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(c) Announcement of new procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 season which envisages improved open market availability of wheat in deficit States; and

(d) Intensive checking of Stocks and undertaking of raids by State Governments to unearth hoarded stocks.

Revas-Karanja Bridge in Kolaba District, Maharashtra

6681. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has represented that the Revas-Karanja bridge in Kolaba District should be taken under the category of Inter-State Roads and Roads of Economic Interests; and

(b) if so, decision of the Centre Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Fifth Five-Year Plan proposals for roads of inter-State or economic importance under Centrally sponsored scheme are still in preparatory stage, it is not possible to indicate at present the extent to which any road/bridge project could be included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan within the very limited likely available funds.

Production of Rice Without Fertiliser

6682. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in a local Daily of 21st March, 1974 entitled "Rice without fertiliser";

(b) if so, whether the All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project has found that rice production in certain lands could be improved without the use of the fertilisers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Project Coordinator (Rice) has informed that the press report published has been misleading. The main idea is that contrary to misconceptions, the high-yieldmg varieties of rice perform reasonably well and better than the local varieties if good cultural practices are adopted even without use of fertiliser. Improved management holds the key to high yields. The report clearly brings out the cultural practices which improve crop performance under unfertilised conditions In the absence of fertiliser, it is often better to grow a high yielding variety than a local tall one, to have better production. However, if fertiliser in quantities less than that recommended is available, it may be advisable to skip basal fertiliser application, adopt good cultural practices such as close spacing, shallow planting of young seedlings, good water management and application of the available fertilisers (one half to one third of the recommended dose) approximately 30 to 35 days after planting.

By this time, the crop would have started to tiller actively would have developed a good root system and would thus make a good use of the added fertiliser. Government is actively promoting through mini-kit demonstrations and other extension methods the practice of efficient fertiliser management. The Cultivation of dwarf varieties of rice is being encouraged, even if fertiliser is not available.

राज्यों में संस्कृति का संहिताकरण

6683. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यो मे विभिन्न प्रकार की संस्कृति है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इन्हे संहिताबद्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) अपनी विभिन्नताओ को कायम रखते हुए बुनियादी एकता मे विश्वास सहित देश की सांस्कृतिक संश्लेषण पद्धति मे अपनी अनेक विशिष्ट विशेषताऐ हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय तथा क्षेत्रीय विशिष्टता दानो पहलुओ से भारतीय सस्कृति के आरक्षण, विस्तार और विकास के लिये सरकार की अनेक योजनाए है, किन्तु सस्कृति जैसे मामलो के बारे मे सरकारी परिकल्पना की संरचना करना सरकार की नीति नही है ।

वर्ष 1974–75 के लिये गेहूं का क्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने का मानदंड

6684. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें मुख्य मंत्रियो ने वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए गेहू का क्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने का अधिकार दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये उन्होने क्या मानदड अपनाया; और

(ग) फार्मूला किस प्रकार बनाया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) . कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों और मुख्य मंत्रियो द्वारा अभिव्यक्त विचारो, उत्पादन लागत, खुले बाजार मे चल रहे ऊचे मूल्य उत्पादकों की उम्मीदो और अन्य सगत तथ्यो को ध्यान मे रखने के बाद, 1974–75 विपणन मौसम के लिए गेहूं का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य सभी किस्मो के लिए 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है ।

टैक्सी में अधिक यात्री ले जाने के लिये अनुमति

6685. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** :
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैट्रोल के मूल्य अधिक होने के कारण दिल्ली मे टैक्सी ड्राइवरो को बेरोजगारी की समस्या का सामना करना पड रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार टैक्सी मे चार यात्रियों के स्थान पर छः यात्री ले जाने की अनुमति देने का का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जी नही।

Statement by Chairman, U.G.C. on University Education

6687. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement of the Chairman of the U.G.C. at Chandigarh on 2nd March, 1974 that the University education in India was at cross-roads;

(b) if so, whether the Universities have not been serving the purpose for which they were set up; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Chairman, University Grants Commission, in his address at the 26th Annual Convocation of the Punjab University held on March 2, 1974, *inter alia*, said:

> "Today, university education in India is at the cross-roads. Questions are being asked in many quarters whether Universities are serving the purpose for which they were set up. This question needs consideration, first by teachers in colleges and universities and next by those who administer colleges and universities". These remarks were made in the context of the general criticism with regard to the present system of higher education

Within the available resources, the U.G.C., has initiated some major programmes for improving the present educational system. Brief details of the programmes were given in reply to Starred Question No. 339 on March 18, 1974.

Views of Director of International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Mexico on Wheat Development and Food Shortage

6688. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of International Maize and Wheat improvement Centre, Mexico had discussed with Indian Agricultural Scientists problems connected with wheat development and food shortage; and

(b) if so, whether he had warned against complacency on food front?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, Director (Wheat Improvement Programme) of the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre in Mexico chaired a discussion on March 15, 1974 on the problems of epidemics of crop diseases and pests in India The discussion was attended by several leading Indian Scientists Amongst the five topics connected with pest and disease epidemics discussed, wheat rust was one. The factors that contributed to a localised early incidence of rust in Rajasthan during November, 1973 were analysed and recommendations made for prevention of such outbreaks in the future. Several recommendations were also made for avoiding or minimising damage by rust and other diseases of wheat in the country as a whole. Dr. Borlaug in his concluding remarks emphasised the importance of vigilance against rusts and other diseases, which is a continuous and unending challenge on account of the changes in the pathogens occurring with passage of time. He, therefore, emphasised that there should be no

relaxation of efforts or complacency in the area of pest and disease control.

Result of New System of Issue of Foodgrains and Sugar by F.C.I. Depots to Fair Price Shops in Delhi

6889. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ever since the new system to 'streamline' operation of supply of foodgrains and sugar to fair price shops at the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Delhi was introduced, much of the benefits have remained elusive; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The new system introduced in Delhi Region for distribution of foodgrains is reported to be working satisfactorily.

Better Bus Service in the Capital

6690 SHRI M S. PURTY:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting to provide better bus service in the Capital was convened by the Ministry of Transport and Delhi Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held on 16th March 1974 to discuss matters relating to Delhi Transport Corporation. The meeting, which was presided over by Minister of Shipping and Transport, was attended by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, Lt. Governor, Delhi and officers of Ministry of Shipping and Transport and D.T.C.

(b) The following main decisions were reached:—

(i) D.T.C. should introduce, as early as possible, feeder services to the newly started Green Line bus services.

(ii) D.T.C. should acquire additional buses and improve maintenance of the existing fleet to enable it to place more buses on the road.

(iii) Special attention should be paid to bus services for rural areas.

Funds Allotted to Development of Agriculture in Assam

6691. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Assam has not been provided with sufficient funds during the last five year plan so far for the development of agriculture;

(b) whether that is the main reasons why State Government could not develop agriculture properly;

(c) whether the Union Government had decided to give much attention to the State during the Fifth Five year plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the scheme that will be undertaken in the State during the period in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) The expenditure during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and approved outlays for the Fourth Plan of Assam for agricultural programmes, community development and cooperation, irrigation and power and total for all sectors are given below:—

(Rs. in million)

Programme	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Fourth Plan (approved outlays)
Agricultural programme	46 5	73·8	122 0	380·8
Community Development & Co-operation	2 0	76 4	99·1	75 2
Irrigation & Power	46·1	68·3	573 7	660 9
Total for all sectors	205·1	544·8	1324 4	2060·0

It would be seen from the above statement that in view of the dominant position occupied by agriculture in Assam's economy high priority was accorded in the Fourth Plan to agricultural development Special programmes for rational land use, improved cropping pattern, irrigation, use of fertilisers, improved seeds, plant protection, increased credit facilities, flood control measures etc. were incorporated in the Fourth Plan

(b) Agricultural crop production in Assam has shown some improvement over the years, as would be seen from the following figures:

Period	Rice (In lakh tonnes)	Total Foodgrains (In lakh tonnes)	Jute (In lakh bales)
1. Average for 5 years of Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	18 06	18·57	9·21
2. Average for 3 Annual Plan years (1966-67 to 1968-69)	19·96	20 51	9 40
3. 1969-70	20·58	21·19	11·41
4. 1970-71	21·10	21·72	9·86
5 1971-72	20·55	21·54	11·96
6. 1972-73 (Final Estimate)	23·23	25·53	10·51

NOTE:—For the sake of comparability, the above figures relate to the old state of Assam *i.e.*, present States of Assam and Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Mizoram.

It is, of course, true that the rate of agricultural progress needs to be accelerated. At present the inadequacy of infra-structural facilities is an important factor inhibiting economic/agricultural growth in Assam and this needs to be improved.

(c) and (d). The Union Government as also the State Government of Assam have accorded high priority for the development of agriculture in the Fifth Five Year Plan. To step up agricultural production in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main elements of the strategy proposed to be adopted by the State Government would be as under:

(i) to bring about a change in the land use pattern so as to bring greater area under high yielding varities of crops *vis-a-vis* traditional varieties;

(ii) to raise productivity through the supply of better and improved inputs such as improved seed, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.,

(iii) adoption of a three-crop cultivation pattern with a short duration crop in between the two major crops;

(iv) change of cropping pattern especially in the flood affected areas to eliminate too much dependence on flood prone crops; and

(v) provision of greater irrigation facilities to reduce dependence on monsoon and to facilitate production of H Y V. and rabi crops.

Various schemes have been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the State Government for implementing the above strategy.'

Indo Yemen Cultural Pact

6692. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Yemen have signed a cultural pact in the month of March, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the contents of the pact,

(c) whether large number of such pacts were signed in the first three months of 1974, and

(d) if so, to what extent these cultural pacts have benefited the countries concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A Cultural Agreement was signed with People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on 17th March, 1974 in New Delhi.

(b) The Agreement envisages development and promotion of contacts between the two countries in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, mass media of information and education, sports and games and journalism. Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Only one Cultural Agreement was signed in the first three months of 1974 i.e. with People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

(d) Cultural Agreements lay down the broad principles of cooperation between the countries concerned and provide a framework for specific time-bound exchange programmes. These

exchanges have enabled the countries concerned to profit by the experiences and developments made by the other in various fields of education science, technology, health, agriculture, arts etc., besides promoting mutual understanding and goodwill.

Thefts in National Museum during 1972-73

6693. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether number of thefts of antiques and art objects from Museums, particularly National Museum, were reported during 1972-73,

(b) if so, whether any general C.B.I enquiry into these thefts was ordered, and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A theft of miniature paintings took place from the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad in May 1972. No other case of theft was reported in 1972-73 from the National Museum, or other Central Museum.

(b) and (c). No general enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation regarding such thefts was ordered. The C.B.I. was, however, entrusted with the investigations regarding the theft of miniature paintings from the Salar Jung Museum, and eleven out of the fourteen missing miniature paintings were recovered. The final report of the C.B.I. in this case has not as yet, been received.

Cultural Pact with Belgium

6694. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural pact with the Government of Belgium has recently been concluded; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Cultural Agreement signed between India and Belgium in September, 1973, an Exchange Programme for educational, scientific and cultural co-operation between the two countries for the years 1974 and 1975 was finalised and signed in New Delhi on 15th March, 1974. The Programme contains 23 items covering exchanges of both personnel and material in the fields of education, science, technology, art, culture, sports, radio, television, press and films.

Sale of Poisonous Wheat in Maharashtra by F.C.I.

6695. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is alleged to have sold poisonous wheat in Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wheat Exported from Haryana as Seed Sold in Maharashtra

6696. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that high quality wheat exported from Haryana as seed was ultimately sold in market at a prohibitive price in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information has been called from the Governments of Haryana and Maharashtra and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha after it is received.

Allocation for Development of Sindhi Language

6697 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of Rupees one crore for the development of Sindhi Language has been withheld; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Production of educative books in Sindhi, with a view to developing the Language is being undertaken in the Five Year Plan and a provision for this purpose has already been made in the current financial year.

"Fishy Business of U.S. Firm in Bengal Bay"

6698. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new item published by a local daily in its issue dated 21st February, 1974 under the caption 'Fishy Business of US Firm in Bengal Bay'; and

(b) if so, Government's observations thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The subject matter relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs who has accepted the question for answer. A reply will be furnished by the Minister for Home Affairs on the allotted day.

Ships on Order are unsuitable for Indian Ports

6699 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the local newspaper of Calcutta dated 25th February, 1974 under the caption "Ships on order are unsuitable for Indian ports"; and

(b) if so, Government's observations thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ships ordered/acquired are intended to serve India's trade. A few of these ships are not able to enter Indian ports at present. All ship acquisition proposals are approved keeping in view the ports development programme All our ships will be able to berth at Indian port in the near future as our ports are being developed to serve the needs of India's overseas trade.

The provision of Rs. 61.13 crores in the budget of 1973-74 for Shipping Development Fund Committee was fully utilised and no cut was imposed The provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 for the S.D.F.C. is Rs. 71 50 crores and not Rs 30 crores stated in the Article It is not correct that it takes at least six months to approve ship acquisition proposals

The bunker prices had to be fixed from time to time taking into account the prospects and the prices at which oil and oil products were to be available as well as the need to conserve the limited supplies and resources available

Food Position in Gujarat

6700 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the current food position in Gujarat with particular reference to production procurement Central supply of foodgrains, quantity of ration foodgrains and sugar supplied through ration and fair price shops, and

(b) the steps taken to ease the food position in this State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the preliminary estimates, the production of kharif foodgrains in Gujarat for 1973-74 is higher as compared to that of the earlier year. About 9400 tonnes of bajra, 4000 tonnes paddy and 100 tonnes of wheat have been locally procured in the State during the last three months. In addition, the State Government purchased about 34000 tonnes of coarse grains, 2000 tonnes of rice and 1500 tonnes of gram from other States during the said period. The allocation of foodgrains to the State from Central pool during the period February to April has been 52,000 tonnes per month. The quantum of sugar for issue through fair price shops has been increased to 600 grams per head per month for April, 1974 The quantum of foodgrains varies from 2 kgs. to 8 kgs. in different parts of the State according to availability and local conditions.

(b) The steps taken to ease the food situation are (a) removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains, (b) announcement of the new procurement and pricing policy of wheat for 1974-75 season, which envisages improvement in the open market availability in deficit States, and (c) intensive checking of stocks and undertaking of raids by State Governments to unearth the hoarded stocks

University at Pondicherry

6701 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 663 on the 25th February, 1974 regarding opening of new Universities and state:

(a) when the proposed University at Pondicherry will start functioning

(b) whether this University would be under the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr George Jacob, Chairman, University Grants Commission, to work out the details of the proposal for establishment of a Central University at Pondicherry. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत बने दुग्ध के डिपुओ पर शेड की व्यवस्था

6702. **श्री लालजी मेहरा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत बने डिपुओ के आसपास कोई छायादार स्थान नही बनाए गये है जिस के कारण सर्दी, गर्मी, बरसात के मौसम मे दूध लेने वालो को बहुत परेशानी उठानी पडती है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले पर विचार करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) (क) से (ख). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना 1088 दुग्ध डिपुओ के जरिए दिल्ली के पूरे नगर क्षेत्र मे दुग्ध-वितरण करती है । इस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए कि टोकन धारी सुबह और शाम को एक घटे के भीतर दूध ले लेते है और सामान्यत एक दुग्ध डिपो मे लगभग 200 उपभोक्ता दूध खरीदते है, यह समझा जाता है कि दुग्ध डिपुओ पर शेडो के निर्माण से टोकनधारियो की सुविधा बहुत अधिक नही बढ जायेगी । इसके अलावा अधिकाश दुग्ध बूथ सडक की पटरियो और या घनी बस्तियो मे स्थित हैं, जहां ऐसे शेडों का निर्माण करना व्यावहारिक रूप मे सम्भव नही है ।

मंत्रालयो मे नये पदों को बनाना

6703. **श्री लालजी मेहरा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मितव्ययता बरतने के लिये नये पदो के बनाने पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध के बावजूद उन के मंत्रालय के कई सलग्न अथवा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयो मे नये पदो को बनाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा तो गत छ महीनो मे उपरोक्त कार्यालयो मे कितने नये पदो को बनाया गया है, और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण है और क्या भविष्य मे नये पदो के बनाने पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध को सख्ती से लागू किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव): (क) से (ग). नए पदो को बनाने पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्धो का पहले से ही दृढता से पालन किया जा रहा है । किन्तु नए पदो के बनाने पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध उन पदो पर लागू नही होगा जिनकी फील्ड सगठनो मे जरूरत होती है और जो योजनागत योजनाओ के कार्यान्वयन अथवा अनुरक्षण से सबधित होते है ।

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण विभागो के अधीनस्थ/सम्बद्ध कार्यालयो मे 31-3-74 को समाप्त होने वाली 6 मास की अवधि के दौरान किसी भी पद का सृजन नही किया गया है । तथापि संस्कृति विभाग के अधीनस्थ सम्बद्ध कार्यालयो मे, नियत्रण अनुदेशो मे की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति प्राप्त करने

के बाद, 40 पदों का सृजन किया गया था क्योंकि उक्त पदों का सृजन अनिवार्य समझा गया था।

खाद्यान्नों का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार का अनुरोध

6704. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के अधिकांश जिलों में खाद्यान्न का भयंकर संकट है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य के लिए खाद्यान्नों का कोटा बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत छ महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान को कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० जि० दे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान में खरीफ की फसलों की पैदावार अच्छी हुई है और रबी की फसलों की आमद में उपलब्धता में और सुधार हो जाएगा। पिछले छ: महीनों के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को निम्नलिखित मात्रा सप्लाई की गई थी :—

	(हजार मीटरी टन में)
अक्तूबर, 1973 से फरवरी के दौरान सप्लाई की गई मात्रा . .	114.5
मार्च के लिए आवंटित मात्रा	30.0
	144.5

13th Meeting of National Council for Women's Education

6706. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 13th meeting of the National Council for Women's Education was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, what were the items discussed; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the resolution passed at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council considered the following items:—

(i) Girls' Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

(a) Increasing enrolment at the primary level;

(b) Non-formal education;

(c) Vocational courses for girls;

(d) Increasing the availability of women teachers; and

(ii) Access of education at all levels for girls.

(c) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations will be requested to implement the recommendations as soon as the approved minutes and resolutions are circulated

Proposal to increase number of Liquor Shops in Delhi

6707. SHRI D P JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of liquor shops in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). In the context of the policy for gradual (re) introduction of prohibition, take-over of sale of liquor might have the following advantages:

(i) The licensed shop would cease to be an outlet for illicit liquor.

(ii) Sales manipulations would be curbed.

(iii) Sale of spurious liquor, which is a health hazard, would be checked.

(iv) Together with the other restrictions enforced, in the long run, the quantity of liquor consumed would go down.

The Central Prohibition Committee has also commended it accordingly.

The Delhi Administration took over sale of country liquor in 1972. There are 7 such shops now. It is also proposed to take-over sale of India Made Foreign Liquor for which more shops are proposed to be opened by the Delhi Administration.

Government building Cycle Stand Contractors

6708. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the rent due from all Government Building Cycle Stand Contractors has been outstanding; and

(b) the names and other particulars regarding all such Contractors who own Cycle Stand in Delhi Territory may be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Land Authority for Assessment and Management of Land Reserves

6709. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is to set up a Central Land Authority to achieve co-ordinated planning and execution of Central projects relating to assessment and management of the country's land and soil reserves;

(b) if so, whether Central Land Authority will also bring about an integrated approach towards soil erosion, droughts, flood control;

(c) whether Central Land Authority will also be a technical agency and the apex organisation in respect of various disciplines concerned with the management of land reserves; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) An *ad hoc* Committee has been set up by the Government of India to prepare a report on the question of establishment of Central Land Authority/Land Use Commission for assessment and management of the country's land resources.

(b) Yes, the *Ad hoc* Committee will consider the terms of reference of the proposed authority or Commission including an integrated approch towards soil erosion, droughts, flood control and other soil and water conservation problems.

(c) and (b). The *Ad hoc* Committee will go into the question of the type of organizational set-up in the proposed Central Land Authority/Land Use Commission.

Godowns on Rent in Dhanora Mandi, Moradabad

6710. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Dhanora Mandi, District Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh) open air godowns are taken on rent by Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) if so, the quantity stocked in each godown; and

(c) whether godowns are being properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India had taken on rent open air godowns at Dhanora in Moradabad District of Uttar Pradesh on the 11th May, 1972 which were released on 24th October, 1973. The Central Warehousing Corporation has not hired any open air godowns at the said Mandi.

Import of Foodgrains against Rupee payment

6711. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to import food-grains except against rupee payment during 1974; and

(b) if so, names of countries which are prepared to sell foodgrains against rupee payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken by the Government.

Development of Connaught Place Area, New Delhi

6712. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee about the development of Connaught Place area; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Foodgrains Advance to Employees in Gujarat

6713. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have decided to sanction foodgrains advance to the employees of the State to make bulk purchase of foodgrains;

(b) if so, how many employees will be covered and benefited in the State;

(c) what are the main features of the proposed scheme; and

(d) the amount required in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1.5 lakh State Government employees will be covered and benefited under the scheme.

(c) The orders regarding foodgrain Advance are effective from 1st April, 1974 according to which an employee is entitled to an advance upto rupees five hundred or double the amount of his basic pay whichever is less so as

to enable the employees to make purchase of foodgrains at a time. The amount so advanced does not bear any interest and is recoverable in ten equal monthly instalments.

(d) An amount of rupees four and a half crores approximately would be required for this purpose

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली : पिछे अदा किया गया किराया

6714 श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली के लिए शक्ति नगर स्थित विद्यापीठ भवन और छात्रावासीय भवन के किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि अदा की जाती थी और

(ख) विद्यापीठ को गत वर्ष मोतीबाग (नई दिल्ली) में स्थानान्तरित करने के पश्चात किराये के रूप में सरकार कितनी धनराशि व्यय कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). शक्ति नगर स्थित विद्यापीठ के भवन के लिए 4,770/— रुपये के किराए के स्थान पर अब 9,100 रुपये मासिक किराया दिया जाता है। नए भवन में इस विद्यापीठ जैसी शैक्षिणिक संस्था के अभिवृद्धि के लिए कक्षाओं, छात्रावास, पुस्तकालय और बेहतर शैक्षणिक वातावरण के लिए आवश्यक और अधिक स्थान की व्यवस्था है।

साहित्य निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

6715. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवसाक्षरों के लिए साहित्य निर्माण की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गए है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य वार कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान नवसाक्षरों के लिए साहित्य के निर्माण हेतु निम्नलिखित राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायक अनुदान मन्जूर किए गए है —

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	अनुदान की राशि
		रु०
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13,000
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,000
3	कर्नाटक	13,000
4	केरल	10,000
5	महाराष्ट्र	20,000
6	मणिपुर	10,000
7.	नागालैण्ड	10,000
8	उड़ीसा	10,000
9	पंजाब	7,000
10.	राजस्थान	20,000
11	तामिल नाडु	13,000
12	त्रिपुरा	6,000
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13,000
	योग	1,50,000

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा सहरसा जिले में संस्थानों को दी गई राशि

6716. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के सहरसा जिले मे किन-किन संस्थाओं ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान समाज कल्याण विभाग से सहायता मागी थी तथा उन प्रत्येक संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : 1973–74 के दौरान सहरसा जिले मे पाच सस्थाओ ने अनुदान मांगे थे । उन मे से प्रत्येक को केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई धनराशि नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	संस्था का नाम	अनुदान दी गई धनराशि
		रुपये
1.	श्री वासुदेव सार्वजनिक सेवाश्रम, बराही, मुखापुर, सहरसा ।	2,860
2	कस्तूर्बा ग्राम सेवा केन्द्र, लाल-पुरा, सहरसा ।	830
3.	के० जी० एन० एम० टी० बसन्तपुर, सहरसा ।	1,860
4	के०जी०एन० एम० टी० बीरपुर, सहरसा ।	1,860
5.	आदर्श महिला मंडल, करिहो, डाकखाना करिहो, सहरसा ।	9,300

Production of Sugar as Compared to last Year

6717. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar has consistently lagged behind compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The production of sugar has been less than last year on account of lesser number of factories having gone into production in the early months of the current season However, the production is picking up and it is expected that the total production during 1973-74 will be higher than that of the last year.

Proposal to Introduce Statutory Rationing in Delhi

6718 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce statutory rationing in Delhi of all essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

दो भवें परिवारों के सात सदस्यों की हत्या

6719. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र के 11 मार्च, 1974 के अंक के प्रथम

पृष्ठ पर "दो भूखे परिवारों के सात सदस्यों की हत्या" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पं० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आवश्यक जांच करने के बाद बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परिवार में झगड़ा होने के कारण आत्म हत्या करने के फलस्वरूप मौतें हुई थीं और न कि भुखमरी के कारण ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार के छात्रों की मांग और छात्रवृत्तियों में वृद्धि

6720. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में आन्दोलन करने वाले छात्रों की एक मुख्य मांग यह है कि सरकार उनको दी जा रही छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि में वृद्धि करे;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि देती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छात्रों की मांग के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बिहार के आन्दोलन कर रहे छात्रों की एक मांग यह थी कि सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि की जाए । राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में नहीं वरन् छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जाए ।

राज्य सरकार की छात्रवृत्तियों पर होने वाले खर्च की वहन करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय धन की व्यवस्था नहीं करता है । तथापि, शिक्षा मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय सरकार की उन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था अवश्य करता है, जिन का संचालन राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।

Health Hazard in Vivekanand Puri, a New DDA Colony

6721 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Vivekanand Puri, a new D.D.A. colony, hundreds of people come for night soil in both the times as a result of which residents feel bad smell during the day and also in the night and spread insanitation in the area causing health hazard to the residents;

(b) whether these people do not hesitate to sit in front of the outdoor of the houses and when restricted to do so, they come for duel in a large number; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to remove such a menace to give relief to the inhabitants of the colony and instruct those people to use public laterines provided there for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Vivekanand Puri is under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Necessary staff for maintenance of sanitation has been sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi recently and a strict watch is being kept by them over sanitation in this colony.

Setting up of Cargo cum Passenger Service between Mouritius and India

6722. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a cargo cum passenger service between Mauritius and India;

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the proposals; and

(c) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Campaign to Eliminate Bogus Ration Cards in Delhi

6723. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last two months, with a view to eliminating bogus ration cards in the capital, a campaign was undertaken;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the campaign;

(c) whether some food inspectors visited some houses on Sunday and cancelled cards of owners whose houses were found locked and if so, their number; and

(d) whether the inspectors were given powers to visit on Sundays and also to cancel cards like this and if not, whether all such cards have been revalidated and the action taken against such inspectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of bogus cards were detected.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration had authorised the Inspectors to check the food cards through door to door verification. The card holders, whose cards could not be verified were suspended. The cards of Card-holders who contacted the Circle Office were revalidated on reverification.

Proposal to levy cess to help Physically Handicapped

6724. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to levy permanent cess to help the physically handicapped persons in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Education for Class VIII Students in Delhi

6725. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the rule of free education imparted at present in Delhi to the students of class VIII and below; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of parents and the Principals of the Schools had represented to the Government against the rule framed under the 'Delhi School Education Act' under which any student of class VIII or any class below that class who had attained the age of fourteen years was to pay tuition fee at the rates specified for class IX

Further Increase in Price of Milk of DMS

6726 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering further increase in the retail price of milk supplied to the consumers by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the prices are likely to increase and time by which it is likely to take effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Take over of wholesale trade in Vanaspati in Delhi

6727. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the defective distribution of vanaspati oil in the Capital, Government would consider to take over the wholesale trade; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). One of the proposals under consideration of the Delhi Administration, aimed at improving the availability of vanaspati in the Union Territory, is to channelize its wholesale distribution through a few co-operative organizations to be nominated for the purpose by the Delhi Administration.

Purchase of House at 10, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi

6728 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had intended to purchase the house at No. 10, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government had offered Rs. 15 lacs for the same;

(c) whether the House has been sold to M/s Punj & Company, New Delhi for Rs. 37 lacs; and

(d) whether Government have registered this sale agreement?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The house, with a part of the plot, has been sold by the lessee to Shri S. P. Punj and others for Rs. 11,75,000/-.

(d) Mutation has not been done in this case.

Fall in Agricultural Production in Punjab and Haryana due to Power and Fertilisers shortage

6729. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural production of Punjab and Haryana is likely to fall due to inadequate supply of power and fertilisers;

(b) if so, will not the fall in production in these surplus States affect the supply position in deficit States; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed by the Centre to improve the situation in Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The agricultural production in Punjab and Haryana during 1973-74 might be affected due to cold spell; lack of winter rains; general shortage of fertilisers, electric power and diesel oil. But it is too early to say that the agricultural production is likely to fall because the exact estimates of production would become available only by the end of the current agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1974

(b) No Sir. To supplement the internal production, arrangements for importing about 41 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been made on commercial basis. In addition, a loan of 20 lakh tonnes of wheat has been arranged from USSR Government.

(c) In order to improve the situation in Punjab and Haryana, steps have been taken to augment the supply of fertilisers; high speed diesel oil for lift irrigation; besides making more power available for running tubewells for irrigation by reducing the supply to Nangal Fertilizer Factory and by providing additional energy from Badarpur.

Berthing Facilities in Bombay Port

6730. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of adequate berthing facilities in Bombay Port the inflow of raw materials for fertiliser industry is seriously hampered; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Major raw materials for the fertiliser industry are rock phosphate and sulphur Pre-berthing delays occurred at Bombay Port to ships carrying this cargo mainly in the month of December 1973 and the first fortnight of January 1974 on account of bunching with other fully loaded ships. Ships of rock phosphate and sulphur are handled in two berths allotted to them and not in all other berths as this cargo contaminates the general cargo and affects some of the shore installations. Difficulty will be overcome to a great extent by avoiding bunching in the existing port and by creation of suitable facilities at a satellite port, Nhava Sheva.

Indication of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Geography Text Books

6731. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the educational text books on Geography contain maps of India in which Islands of Andaman and Nicobar are not shown as parts of India;

(b) if so, what steps are taken to correct these serious ommissions; and

(c) who are responsible for the publication of these incorrect maps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). One complaint has been received about a text book in West Bengal. The matter is under investigation. Ordinarily the authority prescribing text books has a machinery to scrutinise books for accuracy of facts, maps etc.

Use of Calcium Ammonia Nitrate in Fertiliser

6732. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Calcium Ammonia Nitrate is allowed to be used in Fertilizer (NPK) mixures by Fertilizer mixing firms;

(b) if so, whether it is compatible with other ingredients such as super phosphate potash; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to prevent Fertilizer Firms using Calcium Ammonia Nitrate in fertilizer mixture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1957, there is no restriction on the use of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate for making physical mixtures. However, from the point of view of chemical reaction, it is not desirable to mix Calcium Ammonium Nitrate with superphosphate, muriate of potash or sulphate of potash especially if the mixture is to be stored for some time. The State Governments, who, as the registering authorities, are responsible for ensuring that the mixtures are of the proper grade and specifications, have been advised accordingly in workshops and training programmes from time to time.

Recovery of Sugar in Tamil Nadu

6733. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the actual recovery of sugar in Tamil-Nadu for the months of October to December, 1973 and January and February, 1974, factory-wise, and also the recovery figures for the same months in 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A statement showing factory-wise figures of recovery in Tamil Nadu during each of the months from October to February during 1973-74 and 1972-73 seasons, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6706/74].

Book on Activities of Indian and Soviet Youth

6734. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some joint efforts are in progress for publishing a book on

the activities of Indian and Soviet Youth; and

(b) whether Soviet Union has also extended its co-operation in this regard and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) This Ministry is not aware of such a project.

(b) Does not arise.

Short Supply of Milk to Token Holders of D.M.S. Milk

6735. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of token holders all over the Capital are getting less than their quota of milk from the Milk Supply booth at DMS depots; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The D. M. S. is distributing 3 lakh litres of milk daily utilising 100 per cent of its installed capacity. This meets the normal requirements of the token holders. However, sudden and unavoidable technical difficulties sometimes compel the D. M. S. to reduce the quantity of milk marginally. In summer months, on account of decline in the production of milk due to natural lactation cycles of milch animals and increase in the demand of milk products like ice-cream, kulfi, curds and lassi, etc. it may happen that on certain days in certain depots, people drawing more than two or three bottles in a shift may not be able to draw the full quantities indicated on the milk tokens. The D. M. S. has taken steps to ensure procurement of raw milk and milk ingredients including skim milk powder and butter fat at optimum level in order to maintain milk distribution at the level of 100 per cent of its installed handling capacity. Complaints are received by D. M. S. from token holders from various depots regarding their inability to draw their full quota of milk on certain days. Such complaints are investigated and remedial action is taken.

Policy for granting loans for the cost of ships for Vessels

6736. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shipping development funds have been depleted to such low levels that the authorities have started rejecting loan applications even in such cases where the tonnage acquisition proposals were earlier approved by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government for granting loans for the cost of ships for new vessels and in respect of second hand vessels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

While approving tonnage acquisition proposals it is specifically mentioned in the sanction that "this approval does not carry with it any commitment that loans from the Shipping Development Fund Committee will be sanctioned. The company shall have to take up this matter separately with the said Committee who will examine the same on merits and take appropriate decisions in the matter."

(b) The Shipping Development Fund Committee sanctions loans on the merits of each individual case keeping in view all relevant aspects including the reserves available with the

company. The loans and/or guarantees are generally admissible upto 90 per cent of the price of new ships (upto 95 per cent in the case of indigenously built ships) and upto 75 per cent of the price of second-hand ships.

Central Schools

6737. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of the Central Schools opened for the families of Government employees who are transferred from one station to another station in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students in these schools and the annual amount of money being granted by the Central Government to these schools; and

(c) whether the demand for new schools is also increasing and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) There are at present 170 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the country and their State-wise break-up is as under:—

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Vidyalayas
Andhra Pradesh	7
Assam	8
Bihar	11
Gujarat	9
Haryana	4
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Karnataka	7
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	19
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	5
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	10
Tamil Nadu	11
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	27
West Bengal	10
Union Territories	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Port Blair)	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	10
Goa	1
Pondicherry	1
Abroad	
Kathmandu (Nepal)	1
Total	170

(b) The total number of students in these Schools was 1,19,295 as on 1st August, 1973. The amount granted to

these schools during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Annual Grant
1971-72 . . .	Rs. 4,03,66,000
1972-73 . . .	Rs. 5,61,44,000
1973-74 . . .	Rs. 6,59,56,000

(c) Yes, Sir. To meet the demand, it is proposed to open 12 new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1974-75.

Demand and Supply of Milk in Delhi

6738. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of demand and supply of milk in Delhi;

(b) whether four projects have been sanctioned in Gurgaon, Karnal, Meerut and Bikaner to augment the supply of milk in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the facts regarding the position of demand and supply of milk in Delhi on completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) It has been estimated that the demand for liquid milk in Delhi is around .7 lakh litres daily and these figures may be valid upto 1976. In addition to the supplies by private channels, the Delhi Milk Scheme is at present supplying 3 lakh litres of milk daily utilising 100 per cent of its installed capacity. It is currently engaged in the process of increasing its installed capacity to 3.75 lakhs litres daily and the expansion will be completed in about 3 months' time from now. That would cater for app. 54 per cent of the capital's requirements.

(b) Four Intensive Cattle Development Projects were sanctioned in 1967-68, in Karnal, Gurgaon (Haryana), Meerut (UP) and Bikaner (Rajasthan) which form the milk shed of the Delhi Milk Scheme. These are intended to augment production of milk so that increased quantity of milk is available to Delhi.

(c) It is not possible to make a precise estimate of the contribution of the I. C. D. P. in the augmentation of milk production and availability of milk to the Delhi Milk Scheme as a result thereof. However, it is believed that the projects are making and will be able to make further contribution towards this objective.

It is proposed to set up a second (recombined milk dairy) in Delhi with a handling capacity of 4 lakh litres and it is expected to commence production towards the end of 1974. The second dairy, along with the expanded existing dairy, will be able to market 7.75 lakh litres of milk every day thereby meeting the entire requirement of the capital.

Cooperative and Collective Farming to check Fragmentation of Land

6739. SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of surplus land after enactment of land ceiling legislation would lead to further fragmentation of land rendering individual land holding quite uneconomic and agriculture unfit for planned economy; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider nationalisation of land to facilitate planning and modernisation of agriculture through co-operative or collective farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Allotment of surplus land need not neces-

sarily render land holdings quite uneconomic or agriculture unfit for planned economy.

(b) While there is no proposal for nationalisation of land, Government does encourage co-operative farming on voluntary basis.

Concession to S.C. Students in I.I.T., New Delhi

6740. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste students of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi have not yet been given the concessions promised to them at the time of admission; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor, and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi in the current academic year have been given the concessions as advertised.

Government have also decided to increase the value of post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by 50 per cent from 1st April, 1974. A higher value is under consideration for students pursuing professional and technical courses which will be effective from next academic session.

Orders with Rumania for Coastal Ships

6741. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders with Rumania for 10 coastal ships; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government of India do not generally acquire ships. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (4 ships) the Mogul Line Ltd. (5 ships) and Chowgule Steamships Ltd. (One ship) placed orders in Rumania in October 1969 for 10 Coastal ships.

(b) The ships are of 18,000 DWT (about 10,000 GRT) each. The price settled was Rs. 2 37 crores per vessel (fixed). The ships were to be delivered between December 1972 and December 1975 Subsequently, in the latter half of 1971, the Rumanian Shipyard stated that they were not in a position to supply these ships unless the price was re-negotiated. A settlement was reached and an increase of about 25 per cent in the price of each ship was given. A revised schedule of deliveries was also agreed upon. The Rumanian Shipyard has now again asked for further increase in the price of all the ten ships So far only two ships (one to SCI—One to Mogul Line) have been delivered after the due date

Parents Teachers Association in H.S. School, Delhi

6742. SHRI AMBESH. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7000 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding Parents Teachers Association in Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi and state:

(a) the amount collected in the Parents Teachers Association Fund during the last three years, year-wise in Government Boys Higher Secondary School No. 3, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, and

(b) the items on which the above money have been spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the position is as follows:—

Year	Amount collected
1971-72	Rs. 714·00
1972-73	Rs. 686·00
1973-74	Rs. 601·00

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6707/74]

Quarters constructed by Education Department of Delhi Administration

6743. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Department of Delhi Administration, Delhi has constructed some quarters for its employees;

(b) if so, the category-wise quarters constructed; and

(c) the number of quarters out of the above allotted to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). 144 units of Type II quarters are under construction.

(c) No allotment has yet been made as the quarters are still under construction. Policy for allotment will be formulated when the quarters are ready for allotment.

Green Line Service

6744. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

(a) number of routes newly started, called Green Line Service, by the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) names of the places from where these routes start and the places where these routes end, respectively;

(c) the buses engaged on all such routes, income so far made and number of passengers carried; and

(d) the routes which are still to be covered by this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Nine.

(b) The starting and terminal points of the Green Line Bus Routes are given below:

Route No.	Starting point	Terminal point
101	I.I.T. Hauz-Khas	Central Secretariat.
102	Jheel	Do.
103	Anand Parbat	Do.
104	R.K. Puram (Sector I)	Do.
105	Police Station Pahar Ganj	Do.
106	Red Fort	Do.
107	Moti Nagar	Do.
108	Dhaula Kuan	Do.
109	Lajpat Nagar	Do.

(c) The information required, in respect of the month of March, 1974, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6708/74]

(d) The Green Bus Services have been introduced, on an experimental basis, and will eventually be dovetailed into the new pattern of scientific route structuring, which is being developed by D. T. C.

हिमपात के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि पर विपरीत प्रभाव

6745. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिमपात के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि को भारी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे राहत देने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

विकलांगो के लिए शिक्षा संस्थाएं

6746. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विकलांगो की शिक्षा के लिए कितनी शिक्षा सस्थाऐं कार्य कर रही है तथा उनमें पढ़ने वालो की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ऐसी संस्थाओं का अभाव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश मे ऐसी संस्थाओं को खोलने के मार्ग में सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाइयां है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इस देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के विकलांग बच्चों और वयस्क व्यक्तियों के लिए लगभग 350 संस्थाएं चल रहीं हैं । इन संस्थाओं मे अध्ययन करने वाले बच्चो और वयस्क व्यक्तियो की ठीक-ठीक संख्या के बारे मे जानकारी सुलभ नही है ।

(ख) और (ग) समाज कल्याण विभाग के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश मे विकलांग व्यक्तियो के लिए 37 संस्थाए है । यह राज्य विषय है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मूल्याकन करने की स्थिति मे है ।

Permission to operate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam via Bangladesh

6747. SHRI SHANKAR NARAYAN SINGH DEO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of private companies have approached Government for permission to operate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam *via* Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No private company has approached the Central Government for permission to operate river traffic between West Bengal and Assam *via* Bangladesh.

Incidents of detaining ships at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

6748. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of detaining ships and ship days lost in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports have been on the increase for the last three years;

(b) if so, the information thereof, year-wise and port-wise;

(c) the reasons therefore; and

(d) the number of foreign vessels involved in those incidents?

effect from 15-1-74 and to 23 per cent

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Effect of proposed surcharge

6749. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the All India Shipping Council to Government not to effect the proposed surcharge of 20 per cent from January 15, 1974; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that reference is to Bunker Surcharge levied by India-U.K./Continent Conference operating between India and U.K./Continent. The Conference had levied a Bunker Surcharge of 3.2 per cent with effect from 23-11-1973. Subsequently owing to further increase in bunker price, the surcharge was increased to 20 per cent with effect from 15-1-74 and to 23 per cent with effect from 1-2-74. The All India Shippers' Council requested the Conference to furnish relevant cost data in support of the surcharge. The request of the All India Shippers' Council was supported by the Government. Relevant cost data in justification of the surcharge were furnished by the Conference to the All India Shippers' Council on 31-1-74.

The prices of bunker oil supplied to International ships at Indian ports were reduced from 1-2-74. In view of this, the Government asked the Conference to adjust the surcharge suitably. The Conference reviewed the position on the basis of offtake of bunker at Indian ports and reduced the surcharge from 23 per cent to 22 per cent with effect from 20-2-74.

Revenue Earned/Traffic handled by Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Ports

6750. SHRI S. N SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of SHIPPING MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue from the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the traffic handled by these ports during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

Name of Port	Revenue (Rs. in crores)		Traffic handled (In million tonnes)	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Calcutta	35·06	32·17	7·30	6·62
Bombay	30·44	29·73	16.14	15 99
Madras	12·48	11·52	6 79	6·82

Salvaged and water soaked Wheat allotted to Roller Flour Mills in Bihar by Food Corporation of India

6751. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has allotted salvaged and water-soaked wheat to roller flour mills in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Whenever the wheat gets water-soaked either in rail transit or in storage because of unseasonal rains and leakages, the portion of sound wheat conforming to the P.F.A. standars is issued to the roller flour mills.

Eeven otherwise, the roller flour mills have to wash the wheat in water before milling and they have the facilities to utilize the water-soaked wheat after conditioning.

Booklet by Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University

6752 SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a booklet entitled "The Largest and the Poorest University" by Prof. Satindranath Sen, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the problems raised in the booklet;

(c) if so, the nature of the problems enumerated in it; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government have not received the booklet "The Largest and the Poorest University". A copy has, however, been obtained informally.

(b) to (d). The booklet attempts to bring out the difficulties being faced by Calcutta University in the matter of

accommodation, teaching staff, library, etc., on account of low income. The matter primarily concerns the Government of West Bengal.

The University Grants Commission has constituted a Committee to look into the question of re-organisation of Calcutta University as also its development needs for the next 10 years. The report of the Committee is being finalized.

Crash Programme for Development of Organic Manure

6753. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any 'Crash Programme' for development of organic manure to meet the fertilizer gap in 1973-74 and 1974-75; if so, names of the existing productive units with the targets of their production and the new projects for increasing the productive capacity of organic manures;

(b) whether any special Committee has been set up to co-ordinate and supervise and accelerate the process of production of organic manures; and

(c) whether any massive propaganda drive has been initiated for training the people in the use of compost manures, and other steps proposed for development of organic manures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A comprehensive and integrated programme for development of organic manures has been drawn up.

State Plan schemes with an outlay of Rs. 9 crores have been drawn up for the development of local manurial resources *viz* urban compost, rural compost, sewage/sullage utilisation, green manuring etc. These schemes which have been in operation during the previous Plans will be taken up on an expanded scale during the 5th Five Year Plan.

The States have taken urgent steps to utilise the potential of sewage irrigation. Projects with any outlay of Rs. 5.7 crores have already been submitted to the Ministry by States like Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Under the urban compost programme it is proposed to prepare 7.5 million tonnes of compost a year, by the end of the 5th Plan period. The 5th Plan target of rural compost/farm yard manure production has been fixed at 350 million tonnes. Setting up of gobar gas plans has also been intensified during the last few months and so far about 7000 gobar gas plants have been installed

In addition to this, some key schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Central Agriculture sector in the 5th Plan, the outlay for which is also Rs. 9 crores These are —

1. Setting up of 45 mechanical compost plants to manufacture organic manure from city wastes.

2. Sewage/sullage utilisation for irrigation: 200 schemes are proposed to be taken up, which will irrigate an area of 24,000 hectares.

3. Setting up of 50,000 gobar gas plants in rural areas during the 5th Plan for production of gas for fuel purposes and good quality manure for agricultural production. Of this, 20,000 plants will be set up as a 'seeding programme' during the first two years of the Plan.

4. Award of prizes to local bodies and gram panchayats doing excellent compost work.

5. Organisation of demonstration-*cum*-training camps by the Farmers' Association regarding production and use of organic manures.

In may 1973, the Chief Ministers of all the States were asked to organise a massive campaign in the month of July, 1973 for demonstration and training regarding production and use of compost. Most of the States organised these campaigns. The need for this was again reiterated in the State Ministers' Conference on organic manures held in January, 1974. Specialised short-term courses in compost making are being arranged at farmers training centres, to extend the benefit of training to the largest number of farmers. Publicity regarding the importance of the programme is also being carried out through different media.

(b) No, Sir.

Ships facing difficulty for lack of Navigability of River Hooghly

6754. SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether outgoing and incoming ships to the Calcutta port are facing difficulties for lack of requisite navigability of the river Hooghly;

(b) whether the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Irrigation for taking expeditious measurers for release of Ganga waters to the river Hooghly through Farakka barrage;

(c) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(d) if not, whether lack of navigability would affect shipping facilities to and from Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Ships visiting Calcutta Port are facing difficulties for lack of requisite draught over critical bars and crossings in the River Hooghly. Owing to dimunution of headwater supply over years, navigability of the river has suffered a setback. The bars and crossings in the river are subjected to long term as well as short term deterioration. The draught and the progressive decline in the condition of the river can be mitigated only by upland supply of water through the Farakka Barrage. Calcutta port Commissioners are carrying out intensive dredging and local river training works as short term measurers to improve navigability of the river. Some difficulties have arisen in excavation of a few gaps left in the twenty six mile long Feeder Canal joining the Farakka Barrage Complex with the River Bhagirathi for supply of upland water. Ministry of Irrigation and power are already seized of the problem and steps are being taken for expediting completion of the remaining work

Success in targets of Soyabean Cultivation

6755 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have got success in its targets for the cultivation of soyabean on an all-India level; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Soyabean, sanctioned by the Government of India, has been in operation since 1971-72 in four States viz; Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Although the area under soya-

bean cultivation has increased from 32,313 hectares in 1971-72 to 47,721 hectares in 1973-74 under the above scheme, the progress in production has not kept pace with the target due to various constraints such as low yields, low germination, non availability of adequate quantity of quality seed, absence of early-maturing varieties, lack of adequate processing facilities for soyabean etc.

Great demand of newly constructed Houses in Bihar State

6756. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that there is a great demand of the construction of new houses in the State of Bihar, particularly in the backward areas;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked the details from the State Government for weaker sections (low-income groups); and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government and the amount of money sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) In view of the acute shortage of housing throughout the country, there is a great need for construction of new houses in all the States, including Bihar.

(b) and (c). All the housing schemes of this Ministry, which are being implemented by the Government of Bihar, are in the State Sector. Central assistance to the Government of Bihar, as also to other State Governments for various State Sector Schemes, including 'Housing', is given in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any specific schemes or Head of Development. The State Governments are free to determine the amounts they like to allocate out of the block Central assistance for implementation of any of the State sector schemes, according to their own requirements and priorities. For the year 1974-75, an outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs for 'Housing' has been approved for Bihar.

Under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to land-less workers in rural areas, (which was in the Central sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan and has been transferred to the State sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan), projects of the Government of Bihar envisaging development of 32,608 house-sites, at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.87 lakhs, have been approved. Out of the outlay of Rs. 320 lakhs for 'Housing', Rs. 50 lakhs are ear-marked for this Scheme for the Year 1974-75

Rs. 1 Crore to Calcutta State Transport Corporation

6757. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is giving Rs. 1 crore to Calcutta State Transport Corporation for development of transport facilities in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services appointed by the Planning Commission in April, 1970, recommended that Road Transport Corporations should be set up to manage city transport undertakings in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Capital contribution to these City Road Transport Corporations should be in the form of share capital by the Central Government through Ministry of Shipping and Transport and State Governments in the ratio of 1:2. The Group further recommended that a

beginning should be made with Calcutta where already a Road Transport Corporation is running the city transport services.

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India in principle. A sum of rupees one crore was given to Calcutta State Transport Corporation as capital contribution by Central Government during 1973-74.

Request from Orissa for more Foodgrains, Vanaspati and Kerosene Oil

6758. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Supply Minister of Orissa recently requested the Central Government to supply more of foodgrains, vanaspati ghee and kerosene oil to meet the requirements of the State;

(b) if so, the additional amount of foodgrains, vanaspati ghee etc. Government propose to supply to the State; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allotment of wheat from the Central Pool to Orissa was increased from 10,000 tonnes for March to 12,000 tonnes for April, 1974.

There is no centralized control on distribution of Vanaspati and States are free to obtain their requirement from any source.

In view of the reduced availability of kerosene, it has not been possible to increase the allocation of kerosene to Orissa for the month of April, 1974.

Wheat and Rice production in Orissa

6759. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat production in Orissa is increasing and if so, to what extent;

(b) is the production of rice and wheat combinedly enough to meet the requirement of Orissa; and

(c) what is the shortfall in 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of wheat is increasing in Orissa, as will be seen from the following table, which gives year-wise estimates of production for the last five years:

Year	Production
	(Thousand tonnes)
1968-69	17·4
1969-70	18·9
1970-71	18·5
1971-72	38·7
1972-73 (provisional)	84·2

(b) and (c). In a normal year, the production of rice in Orissa is adequate to meet internal requirements of the State and there is also a surplus. So far as wheat is concerned, internal production in the State is supplemented by allotments from Central Pool. As regards 1973-74, Final Estimates of production of foodgrains would become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., some time in July-August, 1974. It is not, therefore, possible to give any idea of the surplus or shortfall during 1973-74 at this stage.

Youth Centres in Orissa

6760. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are registered Youth Centres in Orissa and at which places;

(b) what are their activities; and

(c) how much Government have spent for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras established in Orissa. These Kendras have been established at Baripada, Dhenkenal, Koraput, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.

(b) The aims of these Kendras are to promote and coordinate activities of youth, primarily of non-student youth, mainly in the following directions:

(i) Non-formal education including functional literacy, and vocational training;

(ii) Social Service;

(iii) Physical Culture and Sports.

(c) A sum of Rupees two lakhs was sanctioned for the 5 Nehru Yuvak Kendras during 1973-74. Figures of actual expenditure incurred are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cotton Production during Fifth Plan

6761. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what incentive has been given to cotton growers for more production; and

(b) the allocation made by Government for cotton development programme during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton District Programme for implementing during Fifth Five Year Plan has been formulated for which financial allocation of Rs. 22 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission. A statement indicating the grants and subsidies admissible under different components of the scheme is enclosed

Statement

Intensive Cotton District Programme

(a) *Continuing Programme*

Staff and Contingencies: The provision made under "Staff and Contingencies" includes (a) godown rent and training of agricultural personnel @ Rs. 15,000/- per unit per annum and (b) expenditure on centres for grading of kapes @ Rs. 25,000/- per centre.

Subsidies and grants

Irrigated Programmes:

(i) Lumpsum grant for strengthening cotton seed multiplication programme @ Rs. 5/- per hectare.

(ii) Lumpsum grant of Rs. 0.50 lakh per unit for the first two years and Rs. 0.25 lakh per unit for the subsequent three years towards 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection equipments for custom service by Agro-Industries Corporations/Co-operatives, etc.

(iii) Rs. 100/- per hectare for demonstrations towards the cost of new inputs like cycocel, suscinic acid, weedicides, etc. These demonstrations may be organised @ one 50 hectares block for each graduate Agricultural Assistant i.e. in all 250 hectares per unit.

Rainfed Programmes:

(i) Lumpsum grant for strengthening cotton seed multiplication programme @ Rs. 5/- per hectare.

(ii) Lumpsum grant @ Rs. 0.25 lakh per unit towards 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection equipment for custom service by Agro-Industries Corporation/Co-operatives etc.

(iii) Departmental purchase of plant protection equipment @ Rs. 1/- lakh per unit.

(iv) 100 per cent cost of inputs required for demonstrations @ Rs. 200 per hectare. These demontsrations will be organised @ 4 blocks of 50 hectares each per graduate Agricultural Assistant *i.e.* in all 1,000 hectares.

(b) *Extension of the Programme to new irrigation project areas and rice fallows:—*

Staff of contingencies: The provision under this item includes?

(a) godown rent and training of agricultural personnel @ Rs. 15,000/- per unit per annum and (b) expenditure on centres for grading of kapas @ Rs. 25,000/- per centre.

Subsidies and grants

(i) Lumpsum grant for strengthening cotton seed multiplication programme @ Rs. 5/- per hectare

(ii) Lumpsum grant of Rs. 0.50 lakh per unit towards 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection equipments for custom service by Agro-Industries)Corporation/Co-operatives etc.

(iii) Departmental purchase of plant protection equipments @ Rs. 0.50 lakh per unit.

(iv) Lumpsum provision for giving incentives to co-operatives/institutes for setting up ginning and pressing factories in the new project areas.

(v) 100 per cent cost of inputs required for demonstrations @ Rs. 400 per hectare. These demonstrations would be organised @ 3 blocks of 20 hectares each for graduate Agricultural Assistant *i.e.* in all 300 hectares per unit.

Sub-Schemes

(a) *Production of Seed of Hybrid Cottons:*

Full cost of staff and contingencies including jeep/jeeps for new areas will be provided under this programme.

(b) *Production of Nucleus and Foundation Seed of Improved versities—*

(i) Full cost of staff and contingencies will be provided under this programme.

(ii) Cultivation expenses will be provided for *Nucleus* area @ Rs. 5,000 per hectare for irrigated area and Rs. 3,750/- per hectare for rainfed area. For Foundation area, the cultivation expenses will be provided @ Rs. 500/- per hectare for irrigated area and Rs. 375/- per hectare for rainfed area.

(iii) Provision has also been made for the purchase of acid-delinting machinery during 1974-75 for demonstrations @ Rs. 15,000/- per machine. The number of machines to be provided for each State being given in the main proposals.

Unemployeed Agricultural Graduate in Orissa

6762. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Orissa;

(b) whether they have been given incentives for self-employment; and

(c) whether they have got fertiliser agencies also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is not available with the Government of India and has been called for from the Orissa Government. The same will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Scheme to Rehabilitate Physically Handicapped

6763. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Welfare Department has any schemes to rehabilitate physically handicapped persons in the country;

(b) how many educated physically handicapped persons are there in the country;

(c) whether they have all been employed; and

(d) if not, the action of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though no precise estimates are available, the total number of the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons is about 120 lakhs. It is difficult to obtain information of the number of the educated physically handicapped persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Several steps have been taken and are proposed to be intensified in the Fifth Plan to promote the employment of the physically handicapped. These include—

(1) Annual National Awards to outstanding employers of the handicapped and the most efficient handicapped employees by the President. 28 awards were given in 1974 as against 9 in 1973.

(2) Strengthening and expansion of the present eleven special employment exchanges which have found jobs for 11,464 physically handicapped persons, from 1959 to December, 1973.

(3) Proposal to offer further assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing sheltered workshops manned by various types of handicapped persons.

(4) Proposal to encourage the establishment of ancillary units manned by handicapped persons.

(5) Promote placement of the handicapped through voluntary effort.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा रासायनिक खाद में मिलावट और कम तोल की सप्लाई के बारे में शिकायतें

6764. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न राज्यों से इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उर्वरक निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये रासायनिक खाद में मिलावट तथा कम तौल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग): जहां तक आयातित उर्वरकों में मिलावट का संबन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों से, इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। भावनगर बंदरगाह से पंजाब में भटिंडा में राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा प्राप्त उर्वरकों की कुछ बोरियों में मिलावट के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1973 के मध्य में पंजाब सरकार से एक शिकायत अवश्य प्राप्त हुई थी। यह शिकायत मिलने पर इस मंत्रालय का एक अधिकारी इस मामले की मौके पर जांच करने के लिए तैनात किया गया था। इसकी जांच करने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने भी एक समिति नियुक्त की थी और इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है। भटिंडा में प्राप्त कुल 78,380 बोरियों में से इस समिति ने 70 बोरियों में मिलावट पाई थी। इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारी की जांच से पता चला था कि इन बोरियों में बुहारन मिला हुआ था जो कि जहाजों से उर्वरक निकालने के बाद आमतौर पर इकट्ठा किया जाता है। तथापि इस मामले में इन बोरियों में बुहारन के साथ धूल, कोयला, आदि जैसे पदार्थ भी मिले थे जिसके परिणामस्वरुप पोषक तत्वों की प्रतिशतता निर्धारित से कुछ कम हो गई थी। इस बात का कोई सबूत नहीं था कि ये पदार्थ जान बूझ कर मिलाये गए थे। अशुद्ध और निष्क्रिय पदार्थों का मिश्रण भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मजदूरों और स्टाफ द्वारा समुचित सावधानी न बरते जाने के कारण हुआ था। भारतीय खाद्य निगम से कहा गया है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करे कि भविष्य में बोरियों को बन्द करने और उन्हें भेजने में ऐसी लापरवाही न हो।

जहां तक आयातित उर्वरकों की बोरियों का वजन कम होने का प्रश्न है, राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम से कई बार कहा गया है कि वह इस बारे में अधिक सतर्कता बरते और स्थिति में सुधार लाये। बोरियों की कम तौल की समस्या बोरियों में बंद और खुले उर्वरकों के आयात, उसे संभालने तथा उसे उतारने के दौरान विभिन्न समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई हैं ये समस्यायें हैं —जहाजों में और उतारते समय बोरियों का फट जाना, बन्दरगाहों पर मजदूरों द्वारा कांटों का अधिक प्रयोग खुले हुए उर्वरकों के मामले में यन्त्रों द्वारा उसे संभालने और भार के मानकीकरन व्यवस्था की कमी और बिलम्ब-शुल्क तथा घाट भाड़ा से छुटकारा पाने के लिए उर्वरकों को तेजी से बोरियों में भरने का प्रयास। इस समस्या का स्थायी हल यह है कि बदरगाहों पर उर्वरकों के उतरने और उसे सभालने का काम यन्त्रों द्वारा किया जाये। कांडला और हाल्दिया बदरगाहों पर ऐसी व्यवस्थायें पहले ही स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान मद्रास, विशाखा-पटनम और बम्बई के बन्दरगाहों पर भी ऐसी ही यांत्रिक व्यवस्थायें करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस दौरान अनेक बन्दरगाहों पर फोर्क-लिफ्ट ट्रकों, सिलाई करने वाली पोर्टबल मशीनों, पूर्व निर्धारित वजन वाले तराजुओं और शूट बैगनों का प्रचलन किया गया है।

पंजाब सरकार से दिसम्बर, 1973 में मिली विशेष शिकायत के मामले में उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित उद्देश्य के लिए तैनात भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा भटिंडा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 10 बोरियों की परीक्षण के तौर पर सयुक्त रुप से की गई आकसिमक जाच से पता चला था कि छह बोरिया अधिक भार की दो मानक भार की, एक कम भार की जिसमें 1 से 2 प्रतिशत तक की निर्धारित सीमा के अन्तर्गत मामूली कमी थी और एक कम भार की थी। तथापि इन दस बोरियों का कुल भार मानक भार से अधिक था। भटिंडा में पंजाब राज्य निगम के गोदाम में 10 बोरियों का परीक्षण के तौर पर की गई एक ऐसी ही जांच में कुल मिला कर अधिक वजन पाया गया था। तथापि, एक

(रामपुराफूल) में बहुत कम वजन पाया गया था। किन्तु चूंकि इस मामले में रेलवे स्टेशन से माल प्राप्त करने के बाद 40 से 50 कि० मी० से भी अधिक की दूरी तक इसकी ढुलाई ट्रकों द्वारा की गई थी, अतः कमी सड़क से ढुलाई करने के दौरान हुई होगी क्योंकि भटिंडा रेलवे स्टेशन पर परीक्षण के तौर पर की गई जांच के दौरान इसमें कोई कमी नहीं पाई गई थी।

भारतीय खाद्य को निगम हिदायत दी गई है कि वह उर्वरक की बोरियों में सही भार के मानकीकरण में सुधार करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय करे। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मिलावट किए हुए और कम तौल के आयातित उर्वरकों की कथित सप्लाई के बारे में कोई औपचारिक जांच नहीं की गई है, किन्तु जैसा कि ऊपर संकेत दिया गया है, पूछ-ताछ की गई है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन

6765. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हरियाणा में खाद्यान्नों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हरियाणा में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

राज्य	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टनों में)		
	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
मध्य प्रदेश .	109.2	116.3	106.7
गुजरात . .	44.1	42.2	22.1
उत्तर प्रदेश .	195.8	177.0	179.5
महाराष्ट्र . .	55.9	49.5	30.5
हरियाणा . .	47.5	45.5	39.5

Steps to prevent Malpractices in Examinations in Delhi

6766. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent malpractices of copying the answers and unlawfully helping the examinees to copy down the answers to the questions in the examination halls in Delhi; and

(b) the number of such cases in Delhi that have come to the Government's notice during the recent examinations and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) The following are the important measures taken by the Central Board of Secondary Education in this regard —

(i) Candidates of different schools were seated in each room on alternate seats.

(ii) Arrangements were made for effective supervision by invigilators at each examination centre.

(iii) Candidates going to toilets were escorted by invigilators and a record of the time and frequency of such visits was maintained.

(iv) With the co-operation of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the police authorities, police guard was posted at each Centre and provision was made for supply of additional force in case of any emergency to prevent outside interference.

(v) That adoption of mal-practices in examination is punishable under the rules of the Central Board of Secondary Education was fully brought to the notice of the candidates by printing the rules on the answer books and admission cards of the candidates. The fact was also announced in the Examination Halls before beginning of the examination.

(b) 194 cases have come to notice. Candidates reported to have used unfair means will be dealt with in accordance with the rules of the Board.

Study Group on Wayside Amenities on the National Highways

6767 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Study Group on way side amenities on the National Highway has submitted its recommendation to Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing main recommendations made by the Group is annexed.

Statement

(1) Establishment of well-equipped fuel and service stations at suitable intervals is foremost requirement to fulfil the basic personal needs of the road user is subject.

(2) Installation of calling devices and setting up of traffic patrols should be given urgent consideration to provide for emergencies to which every road user is subject.

(3) Facilities such as rest areas and hotels, should be created along highways where long-distance travellers could rest, whether for a short while or over-night.

(4) Steps should be taken to establish eating establishments at selected points where travellers can get clean food.

(5) Highways should be improved so that they are safer and more comfortable for travel. Concurrently, their surroundings should be beautified.

(6) Places of scenic or other interest should be properly connected to the highway network.

(7) Road Authority should be armed with appropriate powers for clearing encroachments on the highway right-of way.

(8) Road Authority should be vested with powers to prevent unrestricted growth of facilities at a single point and to remodel existing facilities which are sub-standard.

(9) Central and State Governments should secure cooperation of oil companies, automobile and tyre manufacturers, automobile associations, transport associations, private operators, etc. for providing improved wayside amenities. A survey of traffic pattern along important sections of Highways should be undertaken to identify locations of service stations and service areas according to need.

(10) A special fund, to be called the "Road Side Development Fund" or "Central Waysides Fund" should be created on the lines of the Central Road Fund and administered by the Central Government for promotion of wayside amenities. The funds presently included in Fourth Five Year Plan can form a nucleus of the larger and well-regulated Fund.

(11) The State Goverments should make use of the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Central sector of Fourth Five Year Plan for loan assistance, for providing amenities, which would normally be run by private operators, within the standards and specifications laid down by the Road Authority. The Central Government should gradually allot more funds for such schemes.

(12) The present activities of the automobile associations should be energised as they should find it possible to provide a larger number of aids to tourists through maps and information about roadside facilities. They should also consider establishing a service for the towing of disabled cars on important sections.

(13) The establishment of restaurants, motels and eating places should largely be left to private sector though State Governments or Road Authorities should provide land for this purpose, where available.

(14) The construction of roadside parks, rest areas, lay-byes, scenic spots, etc. should be the reponsibility of the Government.

(15) For fixing priority between different routes, a comprehensive traffic survey of all the important routes should be undertaken. Simultaneously, an inventory of the existing services should be drawn up so that action on shifting and remodelling of these, as necessary, could be initiated

(16) After assessment of traffic requirements, emergency telephones should be provided in hilly areas as necessary. There is need for constructing frequent lay-byes also.

(17) Small repair and service stations should be set up at distances of about 80 kilometres along the hill roads, as well at the terminals.

(18) Shelters as protection against rain should be constructed for passengers at all necessary points but in any case at the terminal stations in hilly areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म

6768. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विदेशी पश प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर और कब तक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रद्वारा प्रायोजित एक बड़ा विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने फार्म के लिये एक स्थान का प्रस्ताव किया राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव कृषि मत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ।

ढोर-रोगों के उपचार के लिये टीके बनाना

6769. श्री नाथ्राम अहिरवार :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि थियेलिरियेसिस अनाप्लाज्मोसिस रोगों से विदेशी तथा संकर नस्लों के ढोरों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सरकार का विचार देश में ही कब तक टीकों की दवाई बनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): भारत सरकार ने थियेलिरियेसिस और अनाप्लाज्मोसिस रोगों से विदेशी और संकर नस्ल के पशुओ को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये देशी टीकों के निर्माण के लिये कार्यवाई शूरू कर दी है । इन रोगों के परजीवियो की किस्मों की साधातिकता में विभिन्नता सबधी विशिष्ट प्रकृति को दृष्टि में रखते हुये निश्चित रूप से यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक देशी टीके उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ।

पांचवीं योजना में समन्वित पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम

6770. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार समन्वित पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किसी योजना के अधीन इस कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) जी हां । नस्ल परीक्षित सांडों के उत्पादन के लिए 9 राज्यों के पशु प्रजनन फार्मों में चौथी योजना में शूरु किये गये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित समन्वित पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम को पांचवी योजना में भी जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Reinstatement of Teachers in Vidya Bhavan Higher Secondary School, Delhi

6771. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Education of the Delhi Administration had issued reinstatement orders of the teachers removed from services without the approval of Government to the management of the Vidya Bhavan Mahavidylaya Higher Secondary School, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the management of the School has not carried out the orders of Government;

(c) whether Government have powers to take action against erring managements who fail to carry out the orders of the Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or proposed to take for getting its orders implemented by the management of the said school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) one female teacher of Vidya Bhavan Higher Secondary School, Delhi, was retrenched consequent upon the abolition of one post of Assistant teacher. She has not been reinstated in this school as there is no post. However, an offer of a post in a Government School has been made to her.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Diploma Course in Rural Services

6772. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a three year diploma course in Rural Services;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) how many candidates have qualified to this diploma during 1970-73 in the country; and

(d) whether Government have got any provision to give preference to such diploma holders for jobs in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): A three-year Diploma Course in Rural Services is provided by six "Rural Institutes" under the National Council for Rural Higher Education. The syllabus for the course includes teaching of English, one regional language, Story of Civilisation, Community Development and Extension as core subjects and two other optional subjects from a group of subjects, *viz.*, Public Administration, Cooperation, Social, Social Education, General Education, Fine Arts, Village Industries, Home Science, Science and Rural Industries and Management.

(c) 258.

(d) The Diploma has been recognised by the Central Government as equivalent to the first degree of a University for purposes of employment under them. Some State Governments have also given similar recognition.

Retail Price of Wheat in Madhya Pradesh

6773. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.P. Wheat Retail Price Control Order 1973 fixes the maximum retail price of wheat at not more than Rs. 100 per quintal;

(b) whether the Order is being implemented;

(c) if not, whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Government of India for rescission; and

(d) If answer to (c) is in affirmative, what action has been taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Madhya Pradesh Wheat (Maximum Retail Price) Order, 1973 the State Government fixed the maximum prices of wheat chargeable by retailers in different districts. The maximum retail prices fixed ranged from Rs. 87/- to Rs. 100/- per quintal. Last year, the State Government had reported difficulties in enforcing the Order.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have agreed to the proposal made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to rescind last year's price control Order.

बने-बनाए मकानों के एलाटियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अन्य स्कीमों के अधीन मकान/प्लाटों को खरीदने की अनुमति

6774. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने जिन व्यक्तियों को 30 वर्ग गज के बने बनाये मकान आवटित कर रखे है, उन्हे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को किसी अन्य योजना के अधीन प्लाट अथवा बनाये मकान खरीदने की अनुमति नही है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार 30 वर्ग गज में बने इन छोटे मकानो में रह रहे बडे परिवारो की परेशानी पर गौर करेगी और जगह की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन मकानो के अलाटियों को अन्य योजनाओं के अधीन आवेदन करने की अनुमति देने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 30 वर्ग गज पर निर्मित फ्लैट केवल उन सामुदायिक सेवा कार्मिकों के लिए है जिनकी वार्षिक आय, उनके आश्रितों सहित, 3,000/- रुपये से अधिक नही है । चूकि यह फ्लैट समाज के उन गरीब वर्गों के लिए है जो बड़े फ्लैटो का मूल्य वहन नही कर सकते है, अत: इस नीति के पुनरीक्षण किये जाने का प्रश्न नही उठता । तथापि, ऐसे परिवारो के स्वावलम्बी सदस्य दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को किसी भी योजना के अधीन अपने अपने आय वर्ग के अनुसार फ्लैटो/प्लाटो के आवटन के पात्र हैं ।

Complaint by Madhya Pradesh Government for Non-supply of Levy Sugar by F.C.I.

6775. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have complained to the Government of India against the Food Corporation of India for non-supply of levy sugar; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) The Madhya Pradesh Government reported in March 1974 that for some time the Food Corporation of India did not supply levy sugar in time against the monthly releases made by the Central Government due to transport difficulties.

(b) To accelerate the pace of supplies, movement by road from factories outside Madhya Pradesh has already been authorised to meet the current requirements, and the Food Corporation of India has been asked to take immediate steps to clear the backlog by obtaining wagons expeditiously.

Allotment of Vegetable Products in Madhya Pradesh

6776. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the allotment of Vegetable Products to Madhya Pradesh is less than the requirement,

(b) whether Government of India have received any communication in this regard from the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) There is no Centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर गेहूं की सप्लाई

6777. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को लागत से कम दर पर गेहूं सप्लाई करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति किलोग्राम कितनी रियायत दी जाती है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). गेहूं के संशोधित केन्द्रीय निर्णय मूल्य में कुछ राजसहायता होगी । तथापि, राज सहायता की राशि समय समय पर खरीदे गए आयातित गेहूं के मूल्य और वितरण के स्तर पर निर्भर करेगी ।

फील्ड एडवाइजर लाइब्रेरी साइंस के भर्ती के नियम

6778. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव**: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा विभाग ने फील्ड एडवाइजर लाइब्रेरी साइंस के भर्ती नियम बनाए है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या फील्ड एडवाइजर लाइब्रेरी साइंस के लिए शिक्षा मे डिप्लोमा होना आवश्यक बताया गया है जबकि पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का डिप्लोमाधारी व्यक्ति होना चाहिए ; और

(ग) क्या नियमों मे संशोधन करने का प्रताव है ;

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नही उठता ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पुस्तकाध्यक्ष की भर्ती करने सम्बन्धी नियम

6779. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के गजट पार्ट IV, 1959 में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष की भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियम प्रकाशित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या उसमें 100–250 रुपये और 150–350 रुपये के वेतनमानों के लिए हाई स्कूल तथा पुस्तकालय विज्ञान प्रमाण पत्रों की योग्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शिक्षा विभाग में इन वेतन मानों को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली प्रशासन के राजपत्र भाग–IV, 1959 में दिल्ली निदेशालय दिल्ली के अधीन पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के लिए कोई नियम निर्धारित नहीं किए गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Remains of pre-harappan Civilisation found in Haryana

6780. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to tate:

(a) whether remains of pre-Harappan civilization have been found by the Archaeological Department in Haryana; and

(b) if so, findings thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of exploration carried out by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Haryana, certain fabrics of pre-Harappan cultural context have been found at Banawali, District Hissar. Excavation at the site is in progress. The question whether a pre-Harappan settlement (in time-range) existed there or not can only be answered on the completion of the work.

Foodgrains got Rotten in Manipur State Trading Godown

6781. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains worth Rs. 12 lakhs had got rotten in the Manipur State trading godowns; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and action taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas of Kerala

6782. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects in regard to the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Kerala submitted by Government of Kerala to the Central Government during the year 1973; and

(b) the number of such projects rejected by the Centre and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). A Central Scheme for accellerated rural water supply was launched in the year 1972-73 and the details of this scheme were circulated to the States on 2nd August 1973. In response to this circular, 87 schemes costing Rs. 161.09 lakhs were received from Kerala. 86 schemes costing Rs. 160.79 lakhs which fulfilled the prescribed criteria were approved in September 1972.

अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई

6783. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** : क्या **वोल्हन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति हजार वर्ग मील, मीलो में लम्बाई कितनी है ;

(ख) राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की प्रति हजार वर्ग मील, मीलों में लम्बाई है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान के इस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही हैं ;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) से (ग). सारे देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की प्रति हजार वर्गमील लम्बाई लगभग 14 मील लम्बाई है जब कि राजस्थान की तदनुरूपी लम्बाई लगभग 10 मील है। परन्तु जनसंख्या के आधार पर देश की प्रति लाख जनसंख्या के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई लगभग 3 मील है जबकि राजस्थान में यह लम्बाई 5 मील है। परन्तु समस्त देश की कुल यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग तंत्र की योजना बनाई और कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और वह किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या उसकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार नही होता है। इस तरह राजस्थान या किसी अन्य राज्य के केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई जो कि वहां से गुजरती है, के आधार पर राजमार्ग संचार सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से पिछडे हुए समझे जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि वहां राज्य मार्ग भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूरक के रूप में है। मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सड़कों को शामिल करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने पांचवी योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर दूसरी योजनाओं की तुलना में योजनाओं के अखिल भारतीय आधार पर पारम्परिक प्राथमिकता और सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए कसौटियों को पूरा करने की प्रत्येक सड़क की क्षमता को दृष्टि में रखते हुये 5 वीं योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय, अन्य विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त समान प्रस्तावों के साथ साथ इन्हें विचारार्थ नोट कर लिया गया है।

12.01 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJORUNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the firing by the Border Security Force at Gaya under the order of shoot-at-sight which has been declared illegal by the Gujarat High Court and eight persons have lost their lives and in Gujarat five persons have lost their lives. We want the matter to be discussed on the floor of the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The country is being led to facism. The shoot-at-sight order has been declared illegal by the Gujarat High Court. In spite of that, a shoot-at-sight order has been given and 8 persons have lost their lives in Gaya....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please give me two minutes only. Then you can make up your mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you seen the news item? According to official sources....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? You are a very terrible man, Mr. Bosu. ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Indeed so, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a terrible country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a terrible House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know there are certain established procedures...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very well, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given certain notices....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certain notices are admitted and certain notices are not admitted. Now, this notice of yours had come to me. I have seen it and I have decided not to admit it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the reason that it pertains to law and order situation within a State, in Bihar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said about Gujarat also... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Please hear me on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order when I am on my legs? Kindly resume your seat.

I am still mentioning certain things and you do not allow me to finish and you say that there is a point of order.

Now, you have mixed up both Bihar and Gujarat and Bihar is out of question because there is still a State Government....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Border Security Force is killing people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even BSF.. (*Interuptions*) Why don't you allow me to finish? The Border Security Force or the CRP or the military even, under the law, have to work under the direction..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you know?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ..of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you presume that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, it is a question..(*Interruptions*) Order, please. I am explaining to you the constitutional procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Gujarat?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to Gujarat. Even the Border Security Force, if it is within the direction of the State Government, it is a State subject and, therefore, it cannot be discussed here

About Gujarat....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Bihar is finished?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has been a long continuing question although Gujarat is under President's rule.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My goodness! You take recourse to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many other questions which are more important than this. Therefore, on the issue of relativity, this question does not assume that importance and, therefore, I have not allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission in the context of what you have said. I will read out the news item in the Times of India. It says:

> "According to official sources, the Border Security Force patrolling the streets has been ordered to shoot at sight those violating the curfew and indulging in violence."

There are two things. (1) It does not say that the orders have been given by the State Government (2) The Gujarat High Court has given a clear judgment that shoot-at-sight order is illegal. Therefore, I wanted to raise this as an adjournment motion. This is a fit case and you should give your consent so that we may raise it as an adjournment motion and discuss it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The shoot-at-sight order has been contradicted in the Press.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On this particular subject, regarding shooting at Bihar by the BSF, I have not given an adjournment motion though it is a fit case for an adjournment motion, but I have given only a call attention motion. There is a Government called Bihar Government. The difficulty is this. The Governor of Bihar in his own wisdom prorogued the Assembly. This matter could not be raised in the Assembly. If it has been adjourn *sine die* I would have understood it. Here it was prorogued and this matter could not be raised there. This is the position and I request you to allow us to discuss this matter in the floor of the House. If you are unable to admit the Adjournment Motion—I think it should be admitted,— at least admit our Calling Attention Motion so that we will be able to discuss the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a request, not a point of order

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, You were kind enough to say that so long as the CRP and BSF are functioning under the State Governments, these are matters of State Governments. The BSF is under the overall control of the Central Government. This is under the Home Ministry of the Government of India. If any request is made on behalf of the State Government to the effect that the BSF should be withdrawn from that State, it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to withdraw this force from there. The Home Ministry has the duty to

take back the BSF. The BSF is carrying out an illegal order of shooting at sight which a competent court has already held to be an illegal order. It is not a State subject but it is a Central subject.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): With regard to firing at Gaya BSF had resorted to large-scale firing and there are rumours about this..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 8 deaths, minimum.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: There are rumours, 12, 14, 16, I cannot verify that. The BSF did that. They are inspiring the other elements who are responsible for arson, loot and murders. They are being protected and defended by the Government. Even Home Minister has expressed feeling of respect for such elements. Innocent people are being shot at. The Home Minister should be asked to make a statement about it on the floor of the House We should be permitted to ask questions. Or else, our Calling Attention Motion may be admitted. Innocent persons are there. They lose their lives The looters are at large. There is Government's connivance. The Governor of Bihar addressed the Assembly. The motion of vote of thanks was not moved and it was not voted. The Assembly was prorogued. So this motion could not be carried there. This is the position I know it. It was not officially moved or voted. It was not formally moved. There is some conspiracy to impose President's rule in Bihar. The whole legislature is paralysed. It is the Centre's responsibility if BSF resorts to such types of firings. The looters are at large. The House should be allowed to have a discussion on this.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you will kindly sit down. Please hear me also. Shri Bosu began by saying that there has been firing in Bihar. Then, Mr. Jha went over the question of the Governor's Address, this, that and the entire question about Bihar which does not relate to anything. Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अभी तक सदन भी यह समझता था और देश में भी यह धारणा थी कि बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बॉर्डर की रक्षा के लिए है। बार्डर पर होने वाली घाटनाओं में हस्तक्षप करें तो समझ मे आ सकता है लेकिन भारत का बॉर्डर बिहार मे कब से पहुंच गया है और वह भी गया तक आ गया है—यह हमारी समझ में नही आता है। अगर बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स जन आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जायगा तो न केवल वह गैर कानूनी होगा, वह देश मे गंभीर परिस्थिति भी पैदा करेगा। गृह मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को बिहार में उपयोग में लाने की इजाजत कब दी गई, किन परिस्थितियों में दी गई ? क्या पुलिस वहां की परिस्थिति मे निबटने के लिये पर्याप्त नही थी ?

गया मे जो कुछ हुआ है, वह कत्ले-आम है। बिहार की सरकार जुडिशियल एन्कवायरी भी नही करा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि—अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि बिहार की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने का मौका देंगे। हम ने प्रापर मोशन भी दिया है, राज्यपाल के आचरण पर चर्चा हो सकती है, जिस तरह से बिहार की विधान सभा समाप्त की गई है, उस पर चर्चा हो सकती है, आप कृपा कर चर्चा करने का मौका दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गया शहर मे मेरा संबंध है, इसलिये मैं कुछ कहने की जुर्रत कर रहा हूं। गया में जो कुछ हुआ है, वह बहुत दुखपूर्ण है। मैंने भी काल एटेन्शन दिया है, 377 के तेहत भी समय मांगा है। यह सही है कि सीमा सुरक्षा दल और सेन्टर रिजर्व पुलिस ने वहां पर गोलियां चलाई है। जिससे लोग मारे गये हैं। जो समाचार आये हैं वे बड़े दुखद समाचार है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लेकिन इस समय इसके साथ साथ यह भी सही है कि जनसंघ के लोगों ने वहां वातावरण को दूषित किया..(व्यवधान)..वहां शहर में खुले आम आर० एस० एस० के लोग लाठी लेकर निकले, 500 लोगों ने वहां लाठियां चलाई, यह बात तो अखबारों में आई है....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये अखबारों की बात कह रहे हैं....

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : माननीय वाजपेयी जी पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, हालांकि मान्यवर यह भी सही है कि कुछ दिन पहले आदरणीय वाजपेयी जी गया में गये थे, जहां उन्होंने मीटिंग की और भाषण भी दिया। यह बात भी सही है कि यह भी अखबारों में आया है। मैं, मान्यवर, यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि गया में जो दुखद घटनायें हुई हैं उनके बारे में हाउस में डिस्कशन होना चाहिये।

दूसरे—गया में जो राजनीतिक तत्व एक टारगेट बनाकर वहां के जनजीवन को इस तरह से बरबाद कर रहे हैं, क्षत-विक्षत कर रहे हैं लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं, उनके रोकने का प्रबंध होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं आपके द्वारा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे बयान दें और आप हाउस में इस पर डिस्कशन एलाऊ करें।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : मैं खुद गया के गोली कांड को और स्थिति को देखकर आया हूं इसलिये मुझे समय दिया जाय। मैं वहीं का रहने वाला हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee is on a point of order. Let me hear his point of order. You just do not shoot up. I shall call you. Mr. Vajpayee, what is your point of order?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मांग करते हुये कि गया में घटी घटनाओं पर चर्चा हो, हमारे माननीय मित्र ने मेरी पार्टी पर अनर्गल, निराधार...(व्यवधान)..शरारत पूर्ण आरोप लगाये हैं...(व्यवधान)..उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि गया के गोली कांड की जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी की जाय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज गया में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी जांच करे, इससे पता लग जायेगा कि कौन दोषी है और कौन निर्दोष है। हम किसी भी जांच के सामने अपने को निर्दोष प्रमाणित करने के लिये तैयार हैं। क्या आप इस तरह से मुझे भी आज्ञा देंगे कि मैं कहूं कि गया में सब गड़बड़ कांग्रेस वालों ने कराई है.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने यह बयान दिया है उन्होंने जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी की भी मांग की है, मैं भी जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी की मांग करता हूं (व्यवधान). लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि जनसंघ के लोगों ने, आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने भड़काया है और इस बात के लिये मैं पूरी जवाब देही के लिये तैयार हूं। अगर यह साबित न हो जाय तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूं (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Order, please. Order, please Nothing will go on record. The Members do not listen to me, so I am not hearing anybody The point is what the Members really want? If you want just to accuse each other across the Floor it is a different question. I am here to guide the proceedings of the House. If it is a verbal warfare between two individuals from the two sides I am no party to it. I have to guide the proceedings of the House. Although I had indicated in the beginning that I have not accepted Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion for adjournment yet seeing the Member's agitated mood

and their expressions travelled far beyond firing that Mr. Bosu's motion is concerned with I permitted those who wanted to speak to make their submissions. I had permitted that. It has gone on record. My intention is—you have expressed your views because you are exercised over it—to ascertain from the Government what they have got to say about it. Whether they would like a discussion or not? The purpose of this House is not to run on technicalities. Instead of allowing me you start a warfare between yourselves. Then where do I stand?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, you said at the outset because this is a law and order matter which concerns the State, therefore, you are not disposed to admit it here. I only want to point out that there is a very incongruous position in Bihar. It is true technically there is a Government there. The position is incongruous because the Assembly has been prorogued. All the Ministers barring two or three have tendered their resignations. The resignations may not have been accepted but they have tendered resignations. Therefore, in such a situation when the Border Security Force which is a centrally administered para-military force is opening fire and being deployed there we have a right to know whether this Border Security Force is being misused or not. It is not just a fact that because it is called Border Security Force its job is only to guard borders. That way the armed forces are meant to guard our frontiers but besides that army is called frequently in various places to assist in the civil administration. That is not the point. The point is whether it is being misused or not. Who had called the Border Security Force? Who had given order to shoot at sight? The reports in the press indicated that children of the age of 8 to 10 years have been shot at. We are naturally exercised over it. On the one hand this arson and violence is going on and on the other hand indiscriminate firing is going on. Therefore, we feel this is not a matter which should stand on technicality. Either they should come forward with a detailed statement or they should be gracious enough not to object to a discussion. What is the harm in having a discussion? Both sides will have their say.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I am on a point of order. In reference to the notice for adjournment motion given by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, you were pleased to make an observation both in regard to Bihar and Gujarat—especially Gujarat—that the police firing in Gujarat is a continuing affair. I want to know whether Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police and State Reserve Police are being continuously deployed in the State of Gujarat? The police authorities are not only playing havoc with citizens and students, but last week they also went on a raid to the Chief Reporter of a Gujarati daily, *Jai Hind* in Ahmedabad. Is it your ruling that all these are matters of continual happening? What had happened in Gujarat was in regard to a certain demand for the Government to go and to dissolve the Assembly. What is happening now is totally different. There was this attack, for instance, on the house of the Chief Reporter of a Gujarati daily with a view to intimidating the journalists and stifling the freedom of the press, and there have been attacks on the students also. The riots in Borsad and Anand in Gujarat have continued for the past few days If you say that these matters cannot be brought before the House, what is the procedure under which we shall be able to have these matters raised in the House? I would like to have your guidance on this point.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रात में गया से आ या । स्थित वक्त गया में गोली चली थी मैं वही मौजद था और जिस वक्त विहार में आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ होने वाला था अटल बिहारी

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

वाजपेयी जी उसी समय गया गए थे और मीटिंग की थी तो उस की मीटिंग में भी मैं सम्मिलित था और सुन रहा था जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा। उस के बाद जो कुछ वहां हुआ है उस का मैं प्रत्यक्षदर्शी हूं। 12 तारीख को जो गोली चली उस के तीन चार दिन पहले से वहां शांतिपूर्ण धरना चल रहा था। उस में महिलाएं भी थीं, बच्चे भी थे, विद्यार्थी भी थे। कचहरियों में जाने से लोगों को रोकते थे। 12 तारीख को जब तक जनसंघ और दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टियां उसमें सम्मिलित नहीं हुई थीं, सारी स्थिति बिलकुल शांतिपूर्ण थी। जनसंघ और दूसरी राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने मिल कर उस को हिंसात्मक रूप दिया और हिंसात्मक बनने के बाद ही गोलियां चलीं .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He has started a discussion already. What does he want?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं स्थिति बता देता हूं कि गया की क्या स्थिति है। 12 तारीख को गोली चलाने के लिए उपद्रवी भीड़ ने मजबूर किस प्रकार किया है, बताना चाहता हूं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the moment, we have not started a discussion. He can mention all these details when the House agrees to a discussion. At the moment, let him confine his observations to whether he feels that there is need for a discussion.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर चर्चा हो और अगर कोई चाहता है कि जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी कराई जाय तो मैं भी इस के पक्ष में हूं कि एन्क्वायरी कराई जाय लेकिन इस बात की भी इन्क्वायरी कराई जाय कि जनसंघ और दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ने वहां की स्थिति को खराब करने में क्या कदम उठाया है? जब तक ये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज उस में सम्मिलित नहीं हुई थीं सब कुछ बिलकुल शांतिपूर्ण चल रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made the point very clear. Now, he should stop.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): When we say that the police firing or BSF firing in Gaya was unjust and unwarranted, Congress Members from the other side accuse us and say that it is politically motivated. Let me point out that the president of the District Congress Committee of Gaya has issued a statement condemning the police atrocities and said that it was unwarranted and excessive force had been used, and he has demanded a judicial inquiry into the Gaya firing.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : हमने कोई स्टेटमेंट ईश्यू नहीं किया है। (व्यवधान) ... मैं गया जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष हूं। यदि किसी ने अध्यक्ष बन कर कोई स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है तो वह गलत है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If there is a quarrel between two presidents, I am not here to judge over it.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH On a point of order .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall hear his point of order. Let the hon Member complete his submission.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: In the two-tier or three-tier Ministry like in the Railways, all of them have resigned, about 40 to 50 people have resigned. All of them have gone and there is no Ministry functioning. Only police raj is let loose in Bihar. After all, L. N. Mishra's money is counter-productive and it is causing havoc

there. The Assembly has been prorogued there. So, I want a fuller discussion in this House and there should be a judicial inquiry into the police firing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already become a discussion, and I would request Members kindly not to enter into the discussion now

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Give only points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Whatever be those points, when there is a discussion, hon. Members can mention those points.

Now, is there any more need for further submissions? For, I think that practically everyone who has spoken has said that we should have a discussion I shall hear only two more Members and no more

SHRI S A SHAMIM (Srinagar) I have a very important point to make It is absolutely new So, kindly allow me Please do not discriminate

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not discriminating

SHRI S A SHAMIM You may shoot at me but do not discriminate.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not discriminating It is not a question of discrimination. But there is such a thing as a time-limit If everybody wants to speak, then it becomes very difficult I want to put this limit now Let me confine it to two members, one from the Congress and one from the Opposition I would request Shri Shamim to allow this opportunity to the members from Bihar because they are most concerned You agree only to two more observations.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I want one minute only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. When it comes to Kashmir, I shall allow you everything.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Kashmir is as much interested (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call only Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and then Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Then I will ask Government what they have to say in the matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Like others, I do not challenge the right of the Bihar Government to call for the BSF or the CRP if they feel that lawlessness is there and law and order has to be maintained But I take my stand here on this that I have been to the State and Bhagalpur twice and I have stayed there for pretty long. I have been in the town of Bhagalpur, to almost every mohalla and most of the houses My point is, why should the local police along with the BSF go into the houses of persons like Shah Mansur who are responsible citizens and without any search warrant search the house and put them to trouble I also protest against the treatment given to a man like Shri Arjun Mishra who was performing the *sradh* ceremony of his young daughter who died only a few days before Why should he be brought to the police station, why should his eyes be damaged, why should his hands be broken and later on allowed to leave? The police said 'He is innocent, release him' He was released but with a damaged and dim eye

I therefore support what Shri Shankar Dayal Singh said that the Home Minister must make a statement and tell us whether the BSF is being used for curbing lawlessness or is being misused against law-abiding citizens

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We very much appreciate the responsiveness of some Hon'ble members of the ruling party

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

so far as our demand for a discussion on this subject is concerned. In fact, the President of the Town Unit of the ruling party in Gaya has also demanded a probe into this matter because he has felt very much appalled at the wanton killings that have taken place in Gaya.

Now my submission would be that when such firings take place, particularly by the B.S.F. and CRP and so on, resulting in a number of casualties, the Government should not wait for a demand for discussion from the Opposition but should come out with a statement *suo motu* to explain in what circumstances the killings have taken place.

Then we also feel very much scared and appalled at the fact that the Border Security Force was deployed there. How far is the border of India from Gaya? I really do not know, but it is at a distance of so many hundreds of miles. Yet the Border Security Force is being deployed on the innocent citizens. That, in fact, was not, and is not, the function of the BSF. So it is a matter of great gravity that such forces are being deployed for quelling civilian commotion, civilian disorder and so on. This is a matter which has to be gone into very thoroughly by this House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): First of all, I would like to say that I am not commenting on the merits of the question. But I would like to bring certain facts...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is the Home Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make one thing very clear. This is not on the agenda. I have not agreed to it, but it has come up. You cannot except the Home Minister to be here when he is not informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Adjournment Motions are always given in triplicate and one copy of it goes to the Minister concerned. How is it that it has come about? How did you disallow this motion? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will answer this. When I have not agreed to an Adjournment Motion and, therefore, the Minister knows that I have not admitted it, he is not expected to come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. When an Adjournment Motion is admitted, the Minister will naturally be informed that it has been admitted and therefore he has to be here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I had given this Adjournment Motion before 10 O'clock, and I have been informed at about 20 minutes past 11 that my Adjournment Motion has been disallowed by your good self. Tell me at what time was the Home Minister informed about it? Was he informed long before I was informed because I am just a Member and he is a Minister? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not want any Member—

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): What is his point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Kailas, I have said so many times that when I reach your age, if I have your strength and endurance, I shall consider myself a very lucky man.

DR. KAILAS: He is questioning you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave him to me. I took this decision some time around 10.30 or 10.45, and the Minister is not informed, because if I had admitted it, he would immediately be informed at 10.30 or 10.45.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are also informed; you are expected to be informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a trick. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. It does not alter the substance if it has not been admitted. If it has been admitted you would be informed and the Minister is informed

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I put a specific question to your good self if you would be kind and gracious to tell us at what time the Home Minister was informed about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not inform him unless I admit it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know, unless we rove around your room; this is double standard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no double standard. There is no question; there is no need to inform the Home Minister because I have not admitted it. If I had admitted it, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A copy goes to him; he gets a copy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Getting a copy does not mean anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Well the cat is out of the bag.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Getting a copy or the Minister's getting a copy does not mean anything unless I say that this matter is coming up before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What time for him and what time for me? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Apart from the Adjournment Motion, there was Calling Attention Notice and a notice under rule 377. When so many notices come, the Home Minister naturally is informed and I know that he is definitely informed by the Secretariat that this question might come up in the House, and I am sure a Home Minister of such a stature would anticipate the gravity of such things—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By that standard, I can never anticipate anything because my stature is small!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are on a higher pedestal.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Then we will have to call Mr. Piloo Mody the biggest man. That is not the thing. The Home Minister should have come. Now he has come and therefore I resume my seat.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I seek a little clarification from the Chair? So much has been said about so many things. What exactly you want our reaction for?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They want a discussion on the Bihar situation.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Bihar situation was generally discussed a few days ago under section 193. It was discussed on 21st March. Besides we are already behind schedule so far as various demands for grants are concerned. We should like to know this. Is it a general discussion about Bihar or any particular issue?

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

The hon. Home Minister is here. We want guidance from the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today we have raised the misconduct of the Border Security Force and we want a discussion on that ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He has asked me certain questions and it is for me to answer. You know how the whole question came up...(*Interruptions*) Despite our best efforts this question has come because the Members feel so exercised and they must give vent to their feelings. They have done that not only on this side but on that side also. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion which I have not admitted related only to certain matters. But Members who made statements went beyond that. They went into political questions, prorogation of the House; so many other things came in. There are always two sides to the question and there have been accusations and counter-accusations and each one says that he must have his side of the case placed before the House and therefore there should be a discussion. I had also said that things were happening in the country and we could not just put a lid on them and say that they should not come up. If we try to put a lid the whole thing blows up. Either we give a safety valve or it blows up and it also blows all of us out. The situation in Bihar is a developing situation. I cannot take a decision here. I am only to guide the proceedings of the House and I can take your help and guidance. The Minister is here and he has heard the whole thing. I do not think it is possible to take a decision like this, here, on what they want, in what form and so forth. Therefore I feel that the best thing is to discuss the question in the Business Advisory Committee, what you want and in what form. It cannot be decided here. We shall meet today at about 4.30 and decide. Papers to be laid.

RE: CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a motion of privilege against Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I saw your letter a few minutes before coming here and I said I would study this. I am keeping it pending. Give me sometime to study it and then give my decision. I have not ruled it out and so please do not raise it now...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): I have given notice under direction 115 challenging the statement made by Mr. Mirdha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall study that also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has brought the Motion against this gentleman, Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta, which contradicts the Speaker's Direction. I may be allowed to make a submission because the Chair is not to do illegal and irregular things on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will read out to you the Rule, what the Rule says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to read out first, if you don't mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down first. I am on my legs and the rule is, when the Speaker is on his legs the Member must sit down.

Now, Rule 338 says:

> "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

This is what the Rule says. This question came up in the form of a Motion and the House has decided on that. How can you bring it up again?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Chair has failed to perform its duties and it has violated a clear Direction given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has decided.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. The Direction issued by the Speaker on April 4th, 1970, reads as follows:

"The Watch and Ward Officer of Lok Sabha shall be responsible for maintaining order within..... and carrying of fire arms.... .. ..

Then Sir:

"The Watch and Ward Officer may apprehend any person for any breach of Directions given by the Speaker. He shall then report the matter to the Speaker through the Secretary"

here, Secretary-General:

The Speaker may order an enquiry into the matter and pass such orders as he may deem fit. The Speaker may then direct that such a person be taken out of the Parliament House Estate to be let off or to be handed over to the Police authorities. The Police authorities cannot however, bring a charge against the person for anything said or done by him inside the Parliament House Estate unless the Speaker has authorised them in this behalf. If the Speaker comes to the conclusion, *prima facie* that the person concerned has grossly violated the Direction, he may report the matter to the House and the House may, on a Motion, moved in this behalf punish him for contempt of the House."

Sir firstly, the Speaker had never reported the matter to the House. Secondly, we are very alarmed to hear that the Police are doing things which are not quite proper.

We want that a Committee consisting of Members of the House should examine Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta and report to the Speaker. The Speaker may then report to the House. Then, things will be done as directed here. Whatever has been done is irregular, improper and therefore cannot be allowed to remain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would suggest that after papers have been laid, this should be taken up A number of Members have given notices under Rule 377 and other Rules seeking clarifications about certain issues. We want to know from you whether you will permit us to raise this issue after papers have been laid.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Which issue?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE· This issue arising out of the sentence that has been awarded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has raised certain other questions which I will answer later on

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: This is in connection with that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपसभापति जी, मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा है कि हमें समाचार-पत्रों से इस बात का पता लगा है कि स्पीकर महोदय ने दिल्ली पुलिस को श्री गुप्त की, जिन्हें सदन ने दण्डित किया था, जांच-पड़ताल करने और जिरह करने की इजाजत दे दी है। चूंकि मामला सदन में हुआ था इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आपको देखना होगा, अध्यक्ष को देखना होगा कि पुलिस की जांच की रिपोर्ट उनके पास आये और उनके जरिए सदन में आये। अध्यक्ष को यह भी देखना होगा कि पुलिस ऐसे तरीके अपनाये और डिग्री मेथड्स न अपनाये जिससे कि उससे गलत बात कहलवा दी जाये।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस दिन के बाद जो भी घटनायें हुई है, स्पीकर साहब ने पुलिस को जो भी आदेश दिये हैं, पुलिस से जो रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है उस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has raised certain procedural matter and he has read from this book certain things that happened. From what I heard, the case that he referred to was about something that happened outside the Chamber may be within the precincts of Parliament and naturally that has to be reported to the Speaker. But this thing happened before the very eyes of the Speaker and before the Chamber and therefore there is no question of anybody reporting. The whole House was seized of it. I was in the Chair and I have seen it myself The whole House has seen it. To whom else to report? Therefore, there is no question of the two being the same. They are not at par. However, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs rightly came with a motion which was admitted by the Speaker and discussed by the House, not as if the Speaker decided something; the whole House has taken that decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The Chair has a duty to report to the House because one does not know what was the extent of the offence, how the person was equipped, etc. All that one could see from a distance from one's seat was that a particular person had intruded into the gallery.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I concede that. I think it is a good suggestion. The Speaker is in overall charge of the discipline of this House and therefore he should be fully seized of the matter. Everything should come before him and it would be more proper if he himself mentions to the House what has happened. After that a motion can be brought. I think that will be more regular.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not know whether you have gone through the notices sent to you. We have specifically sought your permission to raise certain issues. I do not want to challenge the motion that was brought before the House by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. At that time, before the adoption of that motion some statement was made by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not yet read your notices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was given half an hour before 10 O' clock. The police authorities had come out with certain statements. When the House adopted the resolution, we were exercised with the feeling that someone came to the gallery with explosives and there would be serious repercussions. That is why a deterrent punishment of one month was given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said I will read your notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir I want a clarification on one point. Certain information has appeared in the press immediately, the next day Some names which were not mentioned by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also were quoted in the next day's report. The Prime Minister's name has been quoted. It has been stated that those explosive materials were not really explosive materials at all. The detectives are reported to have stated that no damage could have been done with those materials We agreed to the resolution, which suggested a punishment of jail for one month, because we thought that there was danger of life.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should anyone come with a toy pistol to the Lok Sabha? These are all cock

and bull stories. Sir I want you to safeguard the interests of this boy, if he is innocent, to the full satisfaction of all of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a subject of investigation, and the resolution of the House also permits that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of a ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs before the adoption of the report was not sufficient. Certain information is planted into the press the next day. Therefore, there is suspicion in the minds of a number of people. So, we want a discussion and we want a clarification from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला उठाया था कि हमें समाचार-पत्रों से पता लगा है कि स्पीकर साहब ने पुलिस को इस मामले की तहकीकात करने की इजाजत दे दी है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Permission; not instructions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इजाजत का मतलब परमीशन है । जो अनुवाद कर रहे हैं वह गडबड कर रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a word of difference between the two.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं । इजाजत का मतलब परमीशन है । अब अगर आप के कान में इंस्ट्रक्शन आ रहा है तो मेरी गलती नहीं है । लेकिन इस के बारे में सदन में कोई बाकायदा घोषणा नहीं की गई । पुलिस की जांच का परिणाम क्या निकलेगा उस से भी सदन अवगत होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need for any announcement. It is within the administrative capacity of the Speaker.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यहां मेरी आपत्ति है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are seeking some clarification from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on such an important matter which has created doubts in the minds of the public as well as the Members of this House. Therefore some statement should come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee is munching his cake and is half through it and you took it away from him. At this rate, Shri Vajpayee will always remain hungry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी आप का यह कहना कि स्पीकर ने जो कुछ किया है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैपेसिटी में किया है, यह बात गले की नीचे नही उतर सकती ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was my impression.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is not a question of impression. After all, the House is seized of the matter.

मेरा मोशन यही है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in terms of the resolution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will read what I have written to the Speaker:

"As the crime was committed in the precincts of the Parliament House, all the interrogation etc., is being done with your permission".

——That is, with the permission of the Speaker—

"I request you to kindly ensure that the police report in this regard be submitted to the Speaker and that

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

copies of it be placed on the Table of the House....

Again the police took the interrogation with your permission. You are further requested to kindly ensure that no third degree methods are used by the police."

13 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, has informed the House, and we are grateful to him for this information, that the Speaker has given permission to the police to investigate into the matter further. It has been confirmed by you also that such permission has been given. My point of order is this. It may well be that there are many dimensions to this case and the case requires further investigation. However, the point that arises strictly from the legal point of view is this : When a sentence has been awarded by this House, acting as the High Court of Justice can an investigation be conducted during that period or could it be conducted only on the completion of the sentence. Now the person is serving the sentence. Can he be subjected to an investigation by an outside authority, except on the authority of the House, during that period?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you some authentic information, because everything that I told you before was based on my reading of the newspapers. Now, I am in possession of certain facts. There are two aspects of this case. One was the grave contempt of this House on which the House has taken a decision. The other is the criminal aspect of the whole thing, which is a little beyond the purview of this House.

The Watch and Ward Officer had written to the Speaker requesting permission for sending a report to the police because nothing can go out without the permission of the Speaker. No arrest can be made and nothing can go out without the Speaker's permission. The Watch and Ward Officer writes:

"A copy of my report to be sent to the police about Rattan Chandra Gupta, who today committed contempt of this House as well as certain criminal offences, requesting the police to take necessary action against him in accordance with law, with regard to the criminal offences committed by him, is placed below."

This is about the criminal offence and not about the contempt of the House.

"The hon. Speaker's permission is solicited to send the report to the police."

The Speaker accorded his permission to send that report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I quite agree that this has got criminal implications. The question is whether the investigation of the criminal offence could be made while a person is serving such a sentence or only on completion of that sentence The two things cannot go on concurrently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a point that is a little beyond the scope here at the moment. I think the Law Ministry should study this question. It is an established practice that the Chair does not interpret the law, does not interpret the Constitution. What you have raised is here on record. The Ministry of Law must consider this point.

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon). Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said that as long as Shri Gupta is in jail no police enquiry can be made.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is not in custody.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: He is in custody. A sentence was awarded to Shri Gupta when he committed a contempt of this House.

So far as the criminal aspect is concerned, it will be very wrong on the part of the House if there is any plea or any idea to be entertained as stated by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that the police could not investigate into the matter. It falls within the competence of the Speaker to give permission to the police to investigate into the matter. It appears that he wanted to demonstrate his anger, on behalf of the people outside and on behalf of the local parties in the Opposition (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you for your support.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on the authority of the Direction of the Speaker, the House is entitled to know what is the latest outcome of the inquiry that has been instituted. Would you therefore, be kind enough to report to the House what is the latest report that the hon. Speaker has got from the police with regard to the boy and his background, because we are very much worried to hear that this boy was an activist of the Youth Congress and how he came to shoot the Treasury Benches. This is a very serious matter. This is a cock-and bull story in order to malign the Opposition That is my apprehension. So, would you be kind enough, on the strength of the Direction of the Speaker to call for the latest report from the police that they have in possession so that you can acquaint the House) at the earliest opportunity today?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamnagar): I do not want to dispute the fact that the House in its wisdom, despite our advice to the contrary, approved the Resolution only for the contempt aspect of it leaving aside the criminal aspect for the police to inquire into. I want to add and I am apprehensive that there is another aspect, a conspiratorial aspect, to it, as it has appeared in the press. Whatever the arms were with the person, they were purchased at Calcutta and he raised some slogans. ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't go into all these details.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He raised certain slogans here. As far as the Youth Congress is concerned, I do not know. But the Congress Party is a very big party. Many people have given a statement having high esteem for certain persons. He raised a slogan about that person being *Zindabad* (*Interruptions*).

I want simply to suggest that the Delhi Police may not be competent enough to inquire into the whole affair. I wish the matter be referred to the C B I .(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: C. B. I. is more corrupt.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Our democracy is in danger. Because of the political and conspiratorial aspect, because of all these ramifications, I suggest to the Home Minister that the matter be referred to the C B I to go into all these aspect and the House should be informed about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you have not given your ruling on the first point. The statement that was made on the 11th by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister tried to hide certain facts which came out on the second day. They were kept away. on the basis of certain facts which came on the second day, whether a full statement will be coming forward from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, that is what I would like to know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give a ruling. It is a suggestion. I will examine the whole thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you willing to examine that proposal?

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. Members have stated here—I have very great respect for all of you—whatever you say, good, bad or indifferent, it is my painful and pleasant duty to look into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be your pleasant duty Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस रोज यह घटना हुई उस के बाद संसद कार्य मंत्री जो उस के बारे में प्रस्ताव लाए उस पर चर्चा करते हुए उस घटना की निन्दा सब ने की। परन्तु उस रोज एक बात यह कही गई थी कि इन को रिमांड के लिए भेजा जाय और अभी दण्ड न दिया जाय। इतने दिनों में कुछ तथ्य सामने आ जाते अगर जांच हो जाती और आज जो उलझनों में पड़ना पड़ा उस में न पड़ना पड़ता। इसीलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस के लिए संसद की कोई समिति बनाई जाय जो सारे मामले की जांच करे। जिस से सारे तथ्य सामने आ सकें। सी बी आई से एन्क्वायरी कराने के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं न ही दिल्ली पुलिस से एन्क्वायरी कराने के पक्ष में हम हैं। क्यों कि उस व्यक्ति ने जो नारे लगाए तो उस ने इंदिरा जी के भी नारे लगाए, इंदिरा जी की भी जय बोली और जयप्रकाश जी की भी जय बोली। माननीय मंत्री जो ने एक बात और कही अपने वक्तव्य में कि वह व्यक्ति 29 दिन तक यहां रहा, तो आखिर वह कहां ठहरा हुआ था, किस से उस के सम्बन्ध थे, ये सारी बातें हमारे सामने आनी चाहिएं।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): I want to make a submission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this question, nothing more; I have closed it. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) (a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with cause (c) (ii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT-2873/121641-V dated the 12th February, 1974 in the case of Samparan Cooperative Housing Society (Proposed) Rajkot.

(2) Order No. VCT-2473/97986-V dated the 2nd November, 1973 in the case of Manilal Park Cooperative Housing Society, Kapadvani District Kaira.

(3) Order No. VCT.1473/101929-V dated the 3rd November, 1973 in the case of Sabarmati Harijan Ashram Trust, Ahmedabad.

(4) Order No. VCT-2373/106528-V dated the 3rd November, 1973 in the case of Dudheshwar Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Junagadh.

(5) Order No. VCT-1473/79265-V dated the 12th November, 1973 in the case of Jagmalbhai Hadhabhai Desai and others.

(6) Order No. VCT-1473/979995-V dated the 12th November 1973 in the case of Bai Lasu W/o Gandaji Penaji.

(7) Order No. VCT-1773/92004-V dated the 13th November, 1973 in the case of Punjabhai Dahyabhai Patel.

(8) Order No. VCT-8173/95903-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Yamuna Cooperative Housing Society Limited.

(9) Order No. VCT-3173/73666-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Himatlal D. Dave.

(10) Order No. VCT-2473/109490-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Bai Narmada Amritlal Barot.

(11) Order No. VCT-2473/87631-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Shantilal H. Patel.

(12) Order No. VCT-1773/103441/V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Sudip Cooperative Housing Society Baroda.

(13) Order No. VCT-1773/83460-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Amrapali Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Baroda.

(14) Order No. VCT-2873/63570-V dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Rabari Ratna Jasa.

(15) Order No. VCT-1773/87633-V dated the 19th November, 1973 in the case of Khushalbhai Ranchhodbhai.

(16) Order No. VCT-2873/229-V dated the 19th November, 1973 in the case of Santramji Bhagwandasji.

(17) Order No. VCT-1773/97206-V dated the 20th November, 1973 in the case of Shankarbhai Raghunathji.

(18) Order No. VCT-1773/67424-V dated the 20th November 1973 in the case of Babubhai alias Ramanabhai Mahijibhai Barot.

(19) Order No. VCT-1473/93296-V dated the 20th November, 1973 in the case of Nabhibhai R. Mansuri of Dholka.

(20) Order No. VCT-1673/50048-V dated the 20th November, 1973 in the case of Baagyodaya Co-operative Housing Society, Palanpur.

(21) Order No. VCT-2873/98591-V dated the 21st December, 1973 in the case of Purnachandra Nagindas and Sukumar Nagindas.

(22) Order No. VCT-1072/117780-V dated the 21st November, 1973 in the case of Kalidas Motibhai Patel.

(23) Order No. VCT-1773/88061-V dated the 19th November, 1973 in the case of Lodge Teryl Lith.

(24) Order No. VCT-1773/97203-V dated the 21st November 1973 in the case of Abhesang Ummarbhai Shekh.

(25) Order No. VCT-1472/765104-V dated the 3rd December, 1973 in the case of Patheya Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.

(26) Order No. VCT-1472/160335-V dated the 3rd December, 1973 in the case of Vrindavan Vihar Flats Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.

(27) Order No. VCT-1473/75122-V dated the 4th December, 1973 in the case of Nanalal P. Patel of Ahmedabad.

(28) Order No. VCT-3073/69818-V dated the 5th December 1973 in the case of Durabhabhai Naranbhai.

(29) Order No. VCT-3073/91923-V dated the 5th December, 1973 in the case of Duelabhbhai Naranbhai.

(30) Order No. VCT-3073/77199-V dated the 5th December, 1973 in the case of Shakti Vijay Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Surat.

(31) Order No. VCT-1473/67618-V dated the 7th December, 1973 in the case of Tripad Co-operative Housing Society Limited (Proposed) Ahmedabad.

(32) Order No. VCT-1873/Conf 4588-V dated the 10th December, 1973 in the case of Sakhubha Vibhaji.

(33) Order No. VCT-3073/97777-V dated the 10th December, 1973 in the case of Gopalbhai B. Ahir.

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(34) Order No. VCT-3073/35511-V dated the 10th December 1973 in the case of Shrimati Aminabibi.

(35) Order No. VCT-3073, 85512-V dated the 11th December, 1973 in the case of Prabhubhai Ranachhodbhai Desai.

(36) Order No. VCT-3073/36518-V dated the 11th December, 1973 in the case of Shrimati Tarunikaben S. Jadav

(37) Order No. VCT-3073/63572-V dated the 14th December, 1973 in the case of Adarsh Society, Surat.

(38) Order No. VCT-1473/15260-V dated the 17th December, 1973 in the case of Kanubhai P. Shah.

(39) Order No VCT-1873/5091-V dated the 10th December, 1973 in the case of Takhta Sinhji Mahajan Sanatorium of Bhavnagar.

(40) Order No. VCT-1473 85912-V dated the 17th December, 1973 in the case of Harihar Cooperative Housing Society Limited Ahmedabad.

(41) Order No VCT-3074/5421-V dated the 12th February, 1974 in the case of Shrimati Maniben. WD/o Lallubhai Morarbhai.

(42) Order No. VCT-473/115368-V dated the 13th February, 1974 in the case of Ajitbhai N. Fojdar.

(43) Order No. VCT-1673/89468-V dated the 19th February, 1974 in the case of Karsanbhai Becharbhai.

(44) Order No. VCT-3072/162164-V dated the 31st July, 1973 in the case of Darpan Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Surat.

(45) Order No. VCT-1773/36431-V dated the 4th August, 1973 in the case of Amrita Cooperative Housing Society Limited (Proposed) Nizampura, Baroda.

(46) Order No. VCT-3073/73128-V dated the 20th August, 1973 in the case of Vishawakarma Trust, Nanavata Nanupura, Surat.

(47) Order No. VCT-1773/111702-V dated the 28th November, 1973 in the case of Vijay Vallabh Shatabdi Smarak Trust Baroda.

(48) Order No. VCT-3073/60556-V dated the 28th November, 1973 in the case of Raichandbhai Gulabbhai Parmar.

(49) Order No. VCT-1773/3674-V dated the 2nd December, 1973 in the case of Alembicnagar Cooperative Housing Society Limited Baroda.

(50) Order No. VCT-3073/3343-B dated the 10th December, 1973 in the case of Pravinchandra Chhaganlal and others.

(51) Order No. VCT-1473/97972-V dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Natubhai Khodabhai and others.

(52) Order No. VCT-1473/82439-V dated the 1st January, 1974 in the case of Jay Shiv Shakti Cooperative Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad.

(53) Order dated the 30th November 1973 in the case of Ishwarlal Keshavlal.

(54) Order dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Gondal Taluka Kharid Vachan Sangh Gondal.

(55) Order dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Oil Cake Industries, Dhoraji.

(56) Order dated the 18th December, 1973 in the case of Ambica Oil Cake Industry, Dhoraji.

(57) Order dated the 21st February, 1974 in the case of Paras Ceramies Dhamalpur.

(58) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-117 dated the 26th November, 1973 in the case of Unique Industries, Nadiad.

(59) Order No. TNC/VST-SR-95 dated the 1st December, 1973 in the case of Parikha Chemicals, Nadiad.

(61) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-109—112 dated the 26th December, 1973 in the case of Power Build Private Limited, Vidyanagar.

(62) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-99 100, 101/Wa. 645 dated the 8th February, 1974 in the case of P. K. Patel and Co.

(63) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-134 dated the 16th February, 1974 in the case of Vallabh Glass Works, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

(64) Order No. TNC/VCT-SR-135 dated the 16th February, 1974 in the case of Deepak Tobacco Company, Anand.

(65) Order No. VCT/10-73 dated the 5th February 1974 in the case of Inventa Steel Private Limited (Proposed), Jamnagar.

(66) Order No. R.C. 6038 dated the 10th January, 1974 in the case of Atlas Export Industries, Junagadh

(67) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg-2/73 dated the 2nd April, 1973 in the case of Dharampur Cement Products.

(68) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 14/73 dated the 10th October, 1973 in the case of Sardesai Brothers Limited, Bilimora.

(69) Order No. CH/VCT/Wa. 2383/73 dated the 19th November, 1973 in the case of Giriraj Exhibitors Private Limited.

(70) Order No. LND/N/VL/WS/1419 dated the 15th November 1973 in the case of Sidhpur Taluka Handmade Paper Consumers Cooperative Society.

(71) Order No. LND/NWS/35/73 dated the 12th February, 1974 in the case of Kasturbhai Chimanlal Sanghvi.

(72) Order No. LND/N/WS/402 dated the 12th February, 1974 in the case of Parmar Bone Mill, Mehsana.

(73) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/6553 dated the 3rd November, 1973 in the case of Shree Proteins and Foods Limited, Bharuch.

(74) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/8238 dated the 14th November, 1973 in the case of Shri Sarvodaya Market Broach.

(75) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/8498 dated the 28th November, 1973 in the case of Village Service Centre, Broach.

(76) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/8497 dated the 28th November, 1973 in the case of Shree Champaklal V. Shah, Promoter, K. C. Chemicals Industry, Bharuch.

(77) Order No. LND/VCT/8500 dated the 28th November 1973 in the case of Shri C. S. Sheth Partner, Ambar Paints Industries, Broach.

(78) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/8499 dated the 8th December, 1973 in the case of Shri M. R. Kakad, Partner, Bhavis Plastic Industry Limited, Broach.

(79) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/10128 dated the 28th December, 1973 in the case of Netwarsing K. Solanki, Managing Director, Gujarat Cables and Enamelled Products Private Limited, Ankleshwar.

(80) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/WS. 88 dated the 11th January, 1974 in the case of Shri Abdul Aziz Matliwala.

(81) Order No. Bhumi/VCT/333 dated the 22nd January, 1974 in the case of Dhansukhlal Chunilal Ariwala, Partner, the Balaji Chemical Industries Bharuch.

(82) Order No. VCT/SR-58/73 dated the 23rd November, 1973 in the case of Karamchand Premchand Private Limited, Baroda.

(83) Order No. VCT/SR-60/73 dated the 24th November, 1973 in the case of Febriquip Private Limited, Baroda.

(84) Order No. VCT/SR-59/73 dated the 23rd November, 1973 in the case of Sarabhai Chemicals Private Limited.

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(85) Order No. VCT/SR-8/73 dated the 1st December, 1973 in the case of Baroda Cooperative Industrial Estate Limited of Baroda.

(86) Order No. VCT/SR-6/73 dated the 1st December 1973 in the case of Federation Social Welfare Trust, Baroda.

(87) Order No. VCT/SR-52/73 dated the 1st December, 1973 in the case of Satyadev Chemicals Private Limited, Baroda.

(88) Order No. VCT/SR-46/73 dated the 8th December, 1973 in the case of Krıl Standard Products Private Limited.

(89) Order No. VCT/SR-32/73 dated the 11th January, 1974 in the case of Mohanlal Hiralal Shah.

(90) Order No. VCT-30-73 dated the 18th January, 1974 in the case of Alembic Chemicals Works, Baroda.

(91) Order No. VCT/41/73 dated the 18th January, 1974 in the case of Girishbhai Magenbhai Mitra.

(92) Order No. VCT-SR-61 73 dated the 22nd January, 1973 in the case of Indulal Yajnik Memorial Trust, Baroda.

(93) Order No. LND/WS/7064 dated the 15th November, 1973 in the case of Dutta Fertiliser Company, Godhra.

(94) Order No. LND/WS/264 dated the 17th January, 1974 in the case of Gujarat Wooden Art Industries, Dohad.

(95) Order No. CH/LND/VCT/21/74 dated the 20th January, 1974 in the case of Amreli District Purchase and Sales Union Limited, Amreli.

(96) Order No. VCT/SR/283/73 dated the 17th November, 1973 in the case of Nand Industrial Cooperative Society.

(97) Order No. VCT/SR-284/73 dated the 17th November, 1973 in the cases of Anand Industrial Cooperative Society.

(98) Order No. VCT/SR/282/72 dated the 29th November, 1973 in the case of Parmanand Industrial Cooperative Socity.

(99) Order No. VCT/ST/50/72 dated the 27th November, 1973 in the case of Ganesh Industrial Cooperative Services Society, Limited, Surat.

(100) Order No. VCT/SR/233/73 dated the 29th November, 1973 in the case of Manilal Nagindas Vakawala.

(101) Order No. VCT/SR/267/268/73 dated the 13th December, 1973 in the case of Chalthan Division Sugar Industrial Cooperative Society Limited.

(102) Order No. VCT/SR/131/73 dated the 13th December, 1973 in the case of Lalitaben Navnitlal Hathiwala.

(103) Order No. VCT/SR/57, 58/73 dated the 13th December 1973 in the case of Champaklal Zinabhai Prajapati.

(104) Order No. VCT/SR/197/73 dated the 7th February, 1974 in the case of K. J. Vakharia and Company

(105) Order No. VCT/SR/314 dated the 14th February, 1974 in the case of Sadhana Vidya Bhavan Cooperative Housing Socity Limited.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders, and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6693/74].

(ii) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-73.

(b) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6694/74].

(2) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildng Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(b) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6695/74]

(3) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No TL-6696/74]

FERTILISER (MOVEMENT CONTROL) (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 145 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6697/74].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6698/74]

13.15 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and sixteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Chapter III of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes—Sales-Tax Receipts of the Union territory of Delhi.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

13.16 hrs

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DEATH OF SEVERAL PATIENTS IN A KANPUR HOSPITAL DUE TO SPURIOUS GLUCOSE INJECTIONS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you must have read in today's newspaper that in Kanpur, in Lala Lajpatrai Hospital 20 persons died because of taking the glucose injection.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): More than 20 persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 20 persons died yesterday night and more are likely to die because this spurious drug is being used. The Principal of the GSVM Medical College, Mr. H. C. Verma has confirmed this to the PTI representative:

> "..that 20 persons had died since taking the injections on April 12. A Committee of three doctors had been set up to probe the deaths."

I am told that yesterday all those patients who were on danger list, whose condition was serious, in that hospital and who were advised glucose and saline had refused to take that. I am told that those patients whose condition is serious may not live long. This medicine was supplied to this hospital and other hospitals by some dealers. I was expecting a statement today from the hon. Minister of Health because it is a heinous crime against the society that in the matter of even glucose injection, adulteration is practised. The Deputy Minister of Health is here. I would request him to promise in the House that there would be a proper inquiry into this. I am happy that the Chief Minister, who was fortunately here this morning and who has been apprised of this, has promised to look into it. I want stern action to be taken against those people who are responsible for this. This Government does not hesitate to ask BSF or CRP, whatever it is, to shoot at ten year old boys. Why are those people who have supplied this spurious drug by which so many people died and many more are likely to die, not arrested and shot like this? I would expect this Government to do that. In this hospital alone there are so many patients who refused to take glucose and saline. I would request the Deputy Minister for Health to give an assurance in this House that a proper inquiry will be made. Otherwise, I can tell you that all the patients in the hospital will definitely be taken away by their parents or guardians.

This is a serious matter and it is heart-breaking for me because some of those who had died are known to me personally. I would request you and through you, the Minister to kindly make a statement to-day because this is a very urgent matter. This is a matter of very urgent public importance. The Deputy Minister is here. Let him say something....*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be patient.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो श्री बेनर्जी ने कहा कि अभी तक 20 लोग मरे हैं मेरी खबर यह है कि अभी तक 50 लोग मर चुके हैं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe..*(Interruptions)* The hon. Members are so impatient. As Shri Sathe has also raised a similar question of drug adulteration or spurious drugs, I have allowed him also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): As has been just now mentioned by Shri S. M. Banerjee, this is really a very serious matter because social crimes which cause the death of innocent people who entrust their lives into the hands of doctors and other persons who are expected to save them are really mass-murders most deliberate, cruel and calculated.

Unfortunately, under the law as it stands to-day, a man who may commit a murder in a fit of anger can be sentenced to life imprisonment or sent to gallows but a man who in a calculated manner produces spurious drugs or substandard drugs knowing full-well the consequences of such drugs goes practically scot free or with some light punishment here and there and that too, if he was found guilty and not otherwise.

I would like to submit that in this matter the Government should take a serious view and see to it that some deterrent punishmnt is given, somthing that will make an impression on the people of this country that we mean to be very firm and concerned against such criminals against society. That is why I support Shri Banerjee's submission under Rule 377 and I expect the Minister to come out with a statement assuring a very firm and expeditious action, not merely saying that they will look into it and make an inquiry and meanwhile years will pass by but assuring that they will take expeditious action which will create an impression in the country that we mean business against such criminals against society who indulge in such social crimes. This is all I want to submit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the Deputy Minister for Health who is here anything to say?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): I appreciate the feelings of the House. I can only say that the Government is very much exercised over this whole thing. It was discussed recently in the Central Council of Health meeting also this particular matter raised by Mr. Banerjee the Minister is making an inquiry and he will make a statement in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there is another very important matter—four Iranian students have been given deportation order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This House is not for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu alone. There are 528 members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Four Iranian boys have been served with the deportation order. What is the crime they have committed? or pacefully demonstrating before the Iranian Embassy. Please show some compassion. The deportation order should be withdrawan.

13.20 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1974-75 GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, PONDICHERRY 1974-75

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the General Discussion and Discussion on the voting of the Demands for Grants for the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is really something illegal This cannot come to this House and I have given notice about it. We shall oppose it at that time. Let me tell you the Government has taken recourse to illegal and improper methods and they have no right in the present circumstances....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee. If you want to speak in his place, you speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is another trick.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When has to deal with a customer like you..!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a humble, innocent person....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, would you like to fix some time-limit?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 5 hours .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have not fixed the time.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: An hour and a half would do, Sir. *interruption*. One hour or one-and-a-half-hours.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry Members are talking among themselves. Order please. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just suggested one hour or one-and-a-half hours....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). Make it two.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, then, let us agree . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. We want to concentrate our fire on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Then you want 2 hours for this

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) 2 hours for the general discussion and 3 hours for the rest

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) Sir, there are three aspects. First is general discussion on the Budget. Then comes Voting on the Grants. Only after voting on the Grants could we take up Appropriation Bill. Then comes the Appropriation Bill for introduction, for consideration and passing etc For the third stage we require more time. That is why we wanted to make this clear.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What time do you want for all the three stages? What do you suggest then?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only for Appropriation Bill two hours; so many legal and constitutional points are there....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The legal points were discussed the other day. Normally, Appropriation is a formality. We can have 2½ hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we agree on 2½ hours for all the three stages.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not Appropriation Bill....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Four hours in all Sir..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whole of today, Sir. Please see the time. It is already 1-25 . ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to discuss, you cannot split up the discussion. I heard you saying that you want to concentrate your fire on the Appropriation Bill. It is for you because we cannot discuss one thing and then again discuss it over a second time and so on. So let us have one discussion. And, as you know, Appropriation Bill would be a formal thing to be put So, taking all that into account, let us agree upon some time about that

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE How can the introduction of Appropriation Bill its consideration and its passing be clubbed together?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then suggest where we stand

SHRI SEZHIYAN. It is only after the grants are given, the Appropriation Bill can be introduced. These cannot be clubbed together Whatever discussion we may have, four hours will be enough for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have this clear understanding that although, technically, Appropriation Bill cannot come before the grants are given, we still can agree not to have any further discussion at this stage. But we shall take three hours in all for the whole thing. Let there be no confusion and let us agree on one thing.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In fact, in these three hours, I may not even get any chance to speak on the Appropriation Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Passing of Appropriation Bill will be only a technical process Let us have two hours for general discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account and one hour for the Appropriation Bill. There is no discretion in these matters And I do not want any discretion Discretion is the best way to ruin. Let us agree on this

SHRI SEZHIYAN Let us have 1½ hours for Appropriation Bill

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH If they want 1½ hours for Appropriation Bill, let them have it and have another half an hour for Budget What is there in it? There is nothing in the Budget Let them finish with half an hour

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This amount to intimidation

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I do not have greater voice than you

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let us have 3½ hours

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH Let them have 2½ hours for discussion and finish with that as otherwise all other Demands connected with the Ministries will be held up Everyday we are losing time

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have 1½ hours for general discussion and another 1½ hours for the Appropriation Bill Is that all right?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Oh yes

DEMAND NO. 1—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Legislative Assembly'."

DEMAND NO. 2—ADMINISTRATOR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved.

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of Administrator'"

DEMAND NO 3—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 2 06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'"

DEMAND NO 4—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 3 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'"

DEMAND NO. 5—ELECTIONS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. 6—REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of 'Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 7—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Sales Tax'"

DEMAND No. 8—TAXES ON VEHICLE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 9—SECRETARIAT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,55,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 10—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,30,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No 11—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,23,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND No 12—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,55,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 14—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL SERVICES

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Administrative General Services'."

DEMAND NO. 16—RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 17—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 69,18,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 47,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,19,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 19—MEDICAL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 20—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Information'."

DEMAND NO. 21—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 22—SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 23—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,45,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 24—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Economic Services'."

DEMAND NO. 25—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 26—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 27—FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Fisheries Department'."

DEMAND No. 28—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 21,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 29—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 30—FOOD AND NUTRITION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'."

DEMAND No. 28—COMMUNITY

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 64,09 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 24,08,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April 1974 in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. 32—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1.37.000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1.66.000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 34—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974 in respect of 'Loans to Government servants'."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is significant that this House is now discussing the budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry. This is the result of the toppling game that has been indulged in by the ruling party and the time of this House is taken when the Legislature of the Pondicherry—the Union Territory—should have gone into the matter.

13-28 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*].

It is very important note that when the ministry was allowed to be installed in Pondicherry, obviously, there was some impression given by the Centre that this ministry would be allowed to continue.

But, when the budget was brought and the Vote on Account was brought, significantly, after the election to the Rajya Sabha was over, that consideration was no longer relevant and the toppling game was resorted to which ultimately led the Ministry to resign and the Assembly had to be dissolved. Therefore, the ruling party had the objective of getting assistance from certain political parties for the election of its nominee to the Rajya Sabha. And then, after having achieved that object, it was free to get rid of the Government. Obviously it was known, in view of the composition of the Pondicherry Assembly that no party had got a clear majority and when a Member of the ADMK had become the Speaker of the Assembly, obviously, the ruling party at that time was in a minority in Pondicherry.

So far as one aspect is concerned, the budget estimates and the Vote on Account were not brought before this House after the dissolution of the Pondicherry Assembly for the simple reason that this Government of the Congress Party would have then to give their support in favour of the Vote on Account which they had voted against in the Pondicherry Assembly. That was why in order to avoid that anomaly, they took recourse to an illegal, unconstitutional and undemocratic method of issuing a Presidential Order about which we had discussed earlier on the floor of this House. The Congress Party, in Pondicherry, had voted against the Vote on Account in the Pondicherry Assembly. At that time the Ministry fell. And obviously, they could not come before Parliament with the same proposal and voters in favour of that in Parliament which they had voted against in Pondicherry. Therefore, this subterfuge was adopted. The validity and the constitutionality of this Presidential Order is now the subject matter of a writ petition in the Madras High Court. You all know this is now a subject-matter of writ petition in the Madras High Court. Now an attempt is being made to obtain the approval of this Parliament to a certain illegal presidential order to which we shall come later ment to a certain illegal presidential So far as these Budget Estimates are concerned we find that certain expenses have been mentioned for part of the year but we do not find any proposal as to how and in what manner the economic condition of this Union territory of Pondicherry is going to be benefitted by the nature of expenses. We do not find any proposal as to how the unemployment question is to be

tackled. We do not find any proposal as to how the question of steep rise in prices of all essential commodities is to be dealt with. Nothing has been said. Therefore, the real remedy at the moment should be instead of coming before the Parliament with these piece-meal vote, on accounts without having an idea as to how the administration of this Union territory should be conducted there should be an immediate decision taken to hold the elections in Pondicherry There is no reason why an election cannot be held in Pondicherry immediately.

Now, that the Assembly had been dissolved we demand the Government should take forthwith a decision to hold the elections in Pondicherry and to stop the Central rule. So far as the other aspects of the Pondicherry administration are concerned, we have seen that there have been serious complaints about the method in which the administration has been carried out. We would like to know what are the proposals before the Central Government while the Presidential rule is in force to bring about necessary agricultural and land reforms and necessary steps for improving educational standards. Nothing has been said and we call upon the Government to tell us through this House and to the people of Pondicherry as to how the things are to be remedied.

There are also serious problems of power crisis and we ought to be told as to how that problem is going to be solved Therefore, we say the time of the House is being taken because of the attitude of the ruling party to arrogate to itself more and more powers even by taking recourse to various methods of subterfuge to topple governments which have been elected. Therefore, we want that immediately necessary direction be issued for holding elections.

Sir, before these budget estimates were presented this Presidential Order was issued. We would like to know why the budget estimates were not brought before the House and why the Presidential Order was promulgated on 29th March? What was the difficulty in preparing this vote on account or coming before the House on 28th or 29th March and the House could have sat on 30th March to go into the question? Why is there an attempt to side-track the Parliament and to bring in the name of exercise of incidental and consequential powers a Presidential order whose constitutionality is open to grave doubt? I find from the debates that the Law Minister has been pleased to say more than once that Government would be in a position to support the supposed validity or constitutionality of the Presidential order. Although that is supposed to be the stand of the Government, curiously enough, a back-door method has been adopted by the introduction of a deeming provision in the Appropriation Bill, which we shall consider more fully later, to give the approval of this Parliament to an illegal order. If they think that the Presidential order is legal, then they do not require this deeming provision to obtain the approval of Parliament. Realising that it is not a legal order which has been issued in abuse of the President's powers under wrong advice given by the Law Ministry, it is now sought to be legalised in this manner.

Therefore. we are opposing these Demands, and we say that Government should here and now declare a firm date for holding elections and should take immediate steps to hold fresh elections in Pondicherry.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): I do not know which hon. Minister is going to reply to the debate. Of course, the Finance Minister may reply so far as the budget side of it is concerned. But I do not know which Minister is going to reply regarding the political and legal sides of the question.

From 1st April, the Lt. Governor or the Pondicherry Administration has been incurring expenditure without

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

any appropriate sanction from an appropriate legislature. The President or the Government here tried to set that irregularity aright by means of a Presidential Order which is under question now. The Opposition parties in this House have taken a vey serious view of it and they have opposed it, and subsequently that order has also been placed on the Table of the House. Now, the matter is before a court, and I do not know what the court is going to decide about it. I shall leave it at that.

But my point is that there was no need for Pondicherry to come under President's rule so soon after the elections. My charge against the ruling party here is that they are responsible for this awkward situation in which the State Administration is placed. To cover that awkward situation they have committed another awkward mistake, namely the Presidential Order. That is my charge against the ruling party.

As you are all aware, it was a stalemate after the elections. No party was able to get an absolute majority in Pondicherry. The ADMK had 12 members and they had the support of the Communist Party of India which had 2, and later the Communist Party (Marxist) which had one also gave them support. So, assured of the support of 15 members in a House of 30, the ADMK came forward to form the Ministry to break the political stalemate. When the elections were over and no party had an absolute majority, in order that the President's rule may not continue even after the elections, the ADMK came forward boldly relying on the assurances given by the ruling party from Delhi which had made also a public declaration that they would function as a responsible and constructive Opposition in Pondicherry. Privately also, the president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee informed the leaders of the ADMK that they had no objection to the ADMK forming the Government and they would not create any trouble. So, fortified with such assurances, the ADMK-CPI alliance formed the government.

The Assembly was summoned for the first time on 26th March. On the 27th proposals were made for a vote on account for the first five months only. I think more or less the same proposals are here, a vote on account for the first five months. Would the heavans have fallen if the two Congress Parties had not pressed for a division on that vote on account motion Here in this House they say that the Appropriation Bill for a vote on account is a formal affair. True. We concentrate only on the main budget demands and cut motions. Divisions are sought only on cut motions. The convention is that on an appropriation Bill for a vote on account division is never demanded But here is an irresponsible opposition which demands division on this vote on account motion for the first five months. They combined together and defeated that motion when there were only three days to go for the financial year to end. Did the ruling party here give proper instructions to their unit there? If only they had approved this vote on account motion and allowed it to be passed, the next day they could have brought in a no confidence motion and removed the Ministry, if they so wanted But they could not wait.

I am only trying to show how irresponsible and obstructionist the ruling party and the Congress (O) behaved there. Here was a chance for the ruling party to behave as a proper opposition party, a responsible and constructive Opposition. But this was how they behaved and that is why Government here is facing this awkward situation.

The Anna-DMK and CPI alliance has not lost anything. It is the ruling party and the Congress (O) which have lost their prestige, whatever they had of it, by this toppling.

After the election, the Anna-DMK and CPI publicly stated that there should be no horse-trading. The party which had the largest number should be invited to form the Government. So when the Anna DMK-CPI alliance did whatever was possible even under those circumstances to preserve the democratic process there, the ruling party here had a responsibility to come to the help of the Government there; instead they joined hands with the Congress(O). If I call the Congress(O) by anything, their members here may take objection; after what they have decided, it is the Congress of Kamraj....

SHRI C. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Common Congress.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Kamraj Congress and the ruling Congress supported by our friends, the DMK. The DMK would go to the end of the earth to spite the Anna DMK and CPI. I can understand their anger. But why should the Congress join with the DMK and Congress(O) to topple a Government consisting of the Anna-DMK and CPI? The matter is not so simple. The forces which are behind these two Congresses have to be exposed. The two old Ministers are the biggest landlords in that territory, Shri Venkatasubbiah Reddiar and Shri Purushottam Reddiar. They are a clique. They have got a major portion of the cultivable lands in the territory. Secondly, who are behind the Kamraj Congress? The biggest toddy shop contractors are behind the Kamraj Congress. Out of the five MLAs there, three are today shop contractors. Shri Kamraj led a campaign for imposing prohibition in the whole Tamil Nadu and had 15,000 volunteers sent to jail. But there his candidate set up for assembly election are the biggest toddy shop contractors.

Again, coming to the former DMK Chief Minister, he was the Chief Minister when the Congress was there. He became the Chief Minister when the DMK got a majority. What a wonderful man! He knows how to become Chief Minister. This time, if the Anna-DMK had promised Chief Ministership to him, he would have jumped immediately after victory, but the Anna-DMK refused to have anything to do with him. That is the type of person who is there. There are allegations against him, against the way in which he has been handling the Government-owned distilleries and also how he has been recovering the revenue from the toddy shop leases. The main revenue in Pondicherry—50 per cent of it—is from toddy shop leases. So, he is in difficulty. He was particularly anxious that the Government should be toppled. If that Government stabilises, he was apprehending that charges of corruption and favouritism would be levelled against him. By utilising his position as Chief Minister, he was able to get some contracts, some agencies for the members of his family. There are charges against him. The Anna-DMK and CPI publicly announced that charges would be framed against him. So, all these three forces have combined together to topple the Ministry. Each had its own fears.

The previous Speaker from the Communist Party (Marxist) said that land reforms must be implemented. They need not implement them. Already, when the Communist Party was there in the Ministry one year ago, there was a ceiling Act passed. Rules have not been framed. There is an Act passed for the assignment of house-sites. Rules have not been framed. These two Acts have been kept in cold storage without being implemented for over a year. It is more than a year since these Acts were passed. Rules have not been framed. These landlords, especially the landlords who are dominating the Congress, were afraid that they would be personally losing the house-sites, because many of the agricultural labourers are occupying lands which are in their possession. They were

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afraid that if these Acts were implemented, they would be losing the house-sites.

You will find in the budget that the provision for this or the allotment for this has been increased for this year. I think the figures are more or less the same as adopted in the Ministry's proposals. It is three times that of last year for housing. Their programme was to construct 10,000 houses for the landless poor, the agricultural labour, in the rural areas. These landlords were very anxious to finish this Government before it does anything like that. That is the reason behind this toppling.

It is a serious matter. The ruling Congress or the Congress(O) cannot come to the people justifying their action either there or here. I am wondering whether they will be in a position to hold the elections. The elections should not be delayed I warn them now. Even before the vote on account expires, that is, before the period expires in August, the elections must be completed and a new, popular Ministry must be installed. So, the election programme should be such as to enable a popular Ministry to come to power before the expiry of this vote on account.

Sir, why Pondicherry has assumed so much importance is because it is the first general election in a small territory after these two Congresses came together. Now, it is for the people to see in which direction these two Congresses want to take the country. This is confined to Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, and it is for the people to decide as they like. I am only trying to point out in which direction politics is to be drawn by these two Congresses coming together. Which are the forces behind these two Congresses? Who are the forces which are wanting the unity of these two Congresses and for what purpose? The biggest landlords, the monopoly houses in Tamil Nadu, were anxious to bring these two Congresses together. It was not the wish of the dying man, T. T. Krishnamachari, which is responsible for this. Those forces had persuaded T. T. K. to bring Kamaraj and Indira Gandhi together for the limited understanding in Tamilnadu and Pondicherry not to fight against the DMK or its policies but project the alliance of the two congresses as an alternative to the Anna-DMK and CPI alliance. In that game they miserably failed as they were bound to fail. In Coimbatore we were able to defeat them inspite of their alliance. Their tactics will not succeed. The people of Tamilnadu have sympathy for the Anna DMK-CPI alliance Their anger is against the two Congresses. Inspite of all this bungling they have done a wise thing in dissolving the Assembly to the disappointment of the local MLAs. They expected that the Assembly would be kept under suspension and they could indulge in some horse-trading. I should however add that elections must be held as early as possible.

Coming to the budget proposals, the working of the State breweries must be examined properly. The revenue is going down. How much does it produce and how is it distributed? All these matters will have to be examined. My information is that a large quantity of alcohol produced in the Government-owned brewery is sold through Shaw Wallace and Company and it is not available for the local traders of local manufacturers. Why should Shaw Wallace be favoured like this? This happened during the regime of Mr. Faruk Maraicair. It will have to be examined.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was the DMK-CPI coalition.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Not the CPI; it happened after the CPI had left.... (*Interruptions*). At least let them disown him now after knowing all these things. Why were the toddy shop contractors anxious to topple the Ministry? Huge sums of

lease amounts are in arrears and Mr. Faruq was showing them indulgence. It was when he was in charge of that portfolio that such indulgence was shown. Moneys were not recovered properly. Huge arrears were still pending. It will be in lakhs, about Rs. 30 lakhs or so.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): It is not correct.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: If you tell me the correct figure, I shall accept it. Is it 25 lakhs? Mr. Faruq has been showing favours without distinctions of caste, creed or community or political party. If any Member of this House had witnessed the proceedings on that day, they would have seen how he was leading the whole team and they would have felt ashamed. That is how the two Congresses are going to take the country to the lap of hoarders, black marketeers and smugglers. My point is, it is a surplus area so far as foodgrains are concerned Karaikal is a delta area and they produce rice in surplus The rice from Karaikal and Pondicherry is smuggled to Kerala for black-marketing The black-marketing in Kerala is operated from Tamil Nadu with the benevolence, connivance and cooperation of the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Sir, on a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Mr. Kalyanasundaram, the Deputy Leader of the Community Party of India is making a baseless allegation and I request you that this should be removed from the records unless he proves his charge here. He says that the Tamil Nadu Government is conniving with the black-marketeers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): He is making an allegation which can be refuted by them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I make a submission. Rice is smuggled to Kerala which is ruled by the CPI. Then, may I say that the black-marketeers are encouraged by Mr. Achuta Menon?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: My point is, the Tamil Nadu Government and the Pondicherry Government should sell their surplus rice to the Government of Kerala and not to the black-marketeers. Sir, these matters must be examined carefully and the amount that is provided in the Budget, should be spent properly during the coming four or five months when Pondicherry is under President's Rule. Steps should also be taken for holding elections before July. This is my submission.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (झाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पुदुचेरी विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं। इस का एक कारण तो यह है कि जहां तक इस की वैधता का सवाल है, इसी सदन के एक माननीय ने न्यायालय में उस को चुनौती दी है और इस लिए जब तक न्यायालय में इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं होता है तब तक इस सदन में इस विधेयक पर विचार करना ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि जो कुछ भी जल्दबाजी में किया गया है, उस को इस विधेयक के द्वारा नियमित किया जा रहा है।

14 hrs.

यह स्थिति इस लिए पैदा हुई है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल खुद शासन कैसे चलाता है, यह तो सर्व-विदित है, किन्तु वह औरों को शासन नहीं चलाने देता है। हाल ही में पुदुचेरी में अन्ना डी० एम० के० और सी० पी० आई० दोनों ने मिल कर जो भी सरकार बनाई थी, वैसे तो उस में अस्थिरता शुरू से ही थी, किन्तु यदि उन को कुछ समय के लिए काम करने का मौका मिल जाता, तो सम्भव है कि उनमें

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

स्थिरता आ जाती ? ऐसा नहीं है कि इस देश में ऐसे उदाहरण नहीं हैं। सब से पहले केरल राज्य में पी० एस० पी० ने बहुत ही माइनारिटी होते हुए भी सरकार बनाई और वह सरकार कुछ दिन चली। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह प्रयोग इस देश में नहीं हुआ है। 30 सदस्यों में से 14 का सरकार बनाना और उस को चलाना कोई कठिन बात नहीं थी, किन्तु सत्तारूढ़ दल को यह लगता है कि यदि वह खुद राज्य न करे तो वह किसी और को भी नहीं करने देगा। इस लिए जैसे ही उन्होंने देखा कि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल-अन्ना डी० एम० के० और सी० पी० आई० ये तो राज चला नहीं सके तो औरों को मौका देने की बात भी न करते हुए उन्होंने वहां की विधान सभा को एकदम भंग कर दिया। अब हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि अच्छा किया। हम भी कहते हैं कि अच्छा किया क्यों कि आखिर यही खेल चलता रहता तो डिफेक्शन होता रहता। इस देश में ऐसा खेल चल यह तो हम ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं समझते। किन्तु जैसे हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि बुढ़िया मर गई इस का दुख नहीं है, दुख तो इस बात का है कि मृत्यु ने दरवाजा देख लिया। इट विकम्स ए वेरी बैड प्रिसीडेंट।

अब सब से पहले मुझे इस विषय मे यह कहना है कि ये छोटे छोटे राज्य हम ने क्यों बना रख है ? जिस वक्त यहां फ्रांसीसी थे तो उन्होंने कहीं माहे में अपना छोटा सा राज्य रखा, कहीं यनाम में आन्ध्र के अन्दर रखा और पुदुचेरी में तामिलनाडु के अन्दर रखा आज भी वहां की छोटी सी विधान सभा देखने लायक है। उस में यनाम से भी आते है, माही से भी आते हैं जो दो हजार का गांव है, केरल के अन्दर है और पश्चिम तट पर है जब कि पुदुचेरी पूर्वीतट पर है। तो यह सब मिला जुला कर क्यों रखा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता केवल एक फौरन रूल जो फ्रांसीसियों का था वह उस पर का आधार था। लेकिन वह आधार जब चला गया तो अलग-अलग कोई माही, कोई यनाम कोई पुदुचेरी यह सब मिलाकर क्यों रखें यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इन में कोई संस्कृति का भी सवाल नहीं है, कुछ भी नहीं है। वास्तव में इस को तमिलनाडु में जोड़ देते, माही को केरल में जोड़ देते और यनाम को आन्ध्र में मिला देते तो छोटे छोटे राज्यों के अन्दर राट्सट्रेडिंग को वजह से जो झंझट पैदा हो जाती हैं वह न पैदा होतीं। लेकिन इस समय यदि यह विषय सामने आया हैं तो इस बात पर भी हम जरा फिर से विचार करें कि छोटे-छोटे राज्य जैसे गोवा को अलग रखा है, जब वहां की जनता कहती है कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ हम को मिला दिया जाय, वहा पर चुनाव भी हो गया और भारी बहुमत में महाराष्ट्रवादी गोकान्तक दल जीत कर आया, उस के बाद भी उस को अलग रखने का क्या औचित्य है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। वैसे तो कोई यह कह सकता है कि महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच में गोवा को ले कर झगडा था लेकिन पुदुचेरी के संबंध में तो ऐसा कोई झगड़ा था नहीं। जहां तक सवाल है पिछले टाइम का तो वह तो डी० एम० के० का ही राज्य वहां था तामिलनाडु के गोदर भी डी० एम० के० का ही राज्य था। ऐसे छोटे-छोटे राज्यो को चलाने के बजाय उन को बड़े राज्यों के अन्तर्गत मिलाना, यही तो 1956 के बाद हम लोगों ने किया था। हमारी कर्नाटक स्टेट में भी एक छोटी सी पिछड़ी स्टैट थी कुर्ग, वह तीन साढे तीन लाख की स्टेट थी किन्तु उस को मिला दिया। जब उस को मिला कर एक बड़ा कर्नाटक किया तो ये छोटे-छोटे राज्य क्यो चल रहें है कुछ समझ में नही आती। यानी इस मे कोई रैशनेल ही नही है।

आज यह जो बात खड़ी हो गई है वह इस लिए खडी हो गई कि ऐसे ऐन मौके पर सरकार को गिराया गया, कि वोट आन एकाउंट न वहां पास हो पाया न यहां। लोक सभा में भी उस को पास करने के लिए समय नहीं था। ऐसे समय में जो आपत्ति खड़ी हो गई उस में

रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से यह सारा कुछ करना यह कहां तक पैत्र है, मुझे इस में खुद शंका है और जब इस बारे में न्यायालय में चुनौती दी है तो उस का जब तक निर्णय नहीं आता तब तक हम लोक सभा के अन्दर कुछ इस का फैसला करें यह तो मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता। पुदुचेरी जो कुछ हुआ उस को ध्यान में रख कर यदि मलाड़ दल यही सीख ले कि औरों को भी राज चलाने का मौका दे देना चाहिए न कि ऐसे ही टापलिंग का गेम वह करते रहें और देश के अन्दर, अस्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा करते रहें यह अच्छा नहीं है, अगर इतना भी ये सीख लेते तो अच्छा था। इस लिए वैधता को चुनौती जो मिली है उस का निर्णय जब तक न मिले तब तक मैं तर्ह। समझता कि हम को इसे पास करना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं इस का विरोध करता हू।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, it is really unfortunate that the budget of Pondicherry is being discussed, in this House instead of in the Pondicherry Assembly, is you know, before the election, the ministry which was functioning there was the coalition of DMK and CPI. The ministry of Shri Farooq Maricar was functioning smoothly. but the CPI cannot tolerate anything that flourishes in this country and they were responsible for pulling down that ministry. The CPI of Pondicherry was against their withdrawal from the ministry, but the Tamil Nadu unit of the CPI was against the Farooq Ministry. I do not know whether Mr. Farooq did not favour them. So, they wanted Mr. Subbaiah, the CPI representative in the ministry, to withdraw from the coalition. There was pressure and ultimately Mr. Subbaiah withdrew from the ministry. Even after the resignation of the two ministers from the DMK, the Farooq ministry could have continued as there was no necessity for the Assembly to meet. In spite of it, to uphold the democratic values, the Farooq Ministry resigned and there were general elections. In the general elections no party secured a majority, as all of us know, and the ADMK-CPI coalition was brought into play.

The CPI is a very intelligent party. They are waiting for some party which will form a Ministry in any State. They will immediately jump into the bandwagon. They are doing it in Delhi. They wanted to do it in Pondicherry. They are doing it in Kerala. Whichever party forms Ministry in any State, they will join the Ministry, whether invited or not.

In the elections to the Pondicherry Assembly the ADMK got 12 seats. With the coalition they could get only 14, which is not a majority in a House of 30. On the 4th March, Shri Ramaswami, the leader of the ADMK, met the Lt. Governor. When he came out of the Government House, the newsmen asked him on what basis he is going to form the Ministry. He simply stated that the Lt. Governor is satisfied; he declined to give the details. On the 5th March Shri Ramaswami was said to have submitted a list of 16 members whereas his party had only 14 seats even after the coalition. When pressmen asked him to divulge the names of the two new members, he refused to do so. Everything happened behind the iron curtain. Perhaps Shri Kalyanasundaram knew what was happening behind the iron curtain. On the 6th March the Ministry was formed. I want to ask the Government, because they are the masters sitting in Delhi upon the Lt. Governor, why this untenable government, doomed to infant mortality, was allowed to be formed knowing fully well that in a House of 30, they are only 14 and, therefore, they are in a minority. Even taking for granted that the CPM will support them, the number would have come up to only 15. Thus the Government was formed.

Now Shri Kalyanasundaram says that they formed the Government on the assurance of somebody. Who gave that assurance? What was the basis

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

of that assurance? Did the Prime Minister give them any assurance? Shri Ganesh or Shri Gokhale may be able to throw some light on that aspect. They say that somebody assured them "you go and form the Ministry, we will back you". Now they complain that they were let down and they are complaining against practically every party. They fell because of their own weakness or their weight and they are complaining, like the lame man who falls on the road blames all the pedestrians. The Ministry has gone, and I am glad that the Assembly has been dissolved. Otherwise, a lot of horse trading would have gone on.

The people of Pondicherry want their separate identity to be maintained. Otherwise, it would have been merged into Tamil Nadu long ago. As Shri Joshi pointed out just now, the people of Pondicherry are not for the merger. They want their separate identity to be maintained. Not only that, they have been demanding for Statehood for a long time. Practically all the political parties, particularly the DMK, has been promising them statehood. Even the Congress is a party to this demand, so far as statehood for Pondicherry is concerned.

Pondicherry has been neglected for a long time. Even though it is a Union Territory, it has not been looked after very well by the Union Government. It is full of slums. I wish some of the Ministers who visit the State of Pondicherry during the elections, and sometimes even otherwise to visit the Ashram, go round and somehow the slumps come up every day. The Ministry must make a beginning in the matter of housing. They must allot some land to the Housing Board and houses should be constructed by the Housing Board because the poor people cannot afford to build houses.

There is no power generation in Pondicherry and it has to depend on Tamil Nadu and Kerala for its power supply. It does not generate any hydro-electric power. The Government should build immediately a thermal power house to meet the power requirements of Pondicherry.

There is no important industry in Pondicherry. When the various Central Ministries are establishing projects all over India not even a single Central project is established in Pondicherry. I would request the Central Government to see that at least some of the projects are established in Pondicherry.

Though the people of Pondicherry have been promised a Central University, it has been hanging fire for a long time. Now the Government must come to a definite conclusion about giving a Central University to Pondicherry.

Pondicherry is a place of international importance. Tourists from all over the world visit the Ashram and other places in Pondicherry. In spite of this, the tourism Ministry have not established even a single project in Pondicherry for the last so many years On the contrary, they have cut down even the very meagre amount that has been allotted. The original allotment for 1973-74 was Rs. 6,44,000 which finally came down to Rs. 4,87,000 What do we find in the budget for 1974-75? We find that the budget estimate has been cut down to Rs. 2,87,000, as a measure of economy they say But why is this economy confined only to Pondicherry and not to any other State? I would request the Minister of Tourism to take up some projects in Pondicherry, because thousands of tourists from all over the world visit Pondicherry.

I would conclude by saying that at least one important industry should be located in Pondicherry so that more and more educated people of that area will get employment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) Although there was a demand for 2-1/2 to 3 hours for this discussion, it has been very brief. Only three points were touch-

ed during the course of the discussion. One is the constitutional and legal aspect. I think the House has extensively discussed this and the Law Minister has answered every point. On the question whether the Presidential Order was constitutional and valid I can only quote from what the Law Minister has said. That I do not want to do and take the time of the House. this question was discussed earlier and also at the time of placing the Order on the Table.

The other point raised was about the political question of the constitution and fall of the Ministry, the House is aware of the circumstances in which the Ministry was formed and also the circumstances in which it fell. I would not like to go into this matter.

Some specific points were raised by Shri Viswanathan. It would not be correct to say that Pondicherry has been neglected. There has been definite progress. As can be seen from the budget estimates for the last six years. In 1969-70 the budget estimates were of the order of Rs. 863 lakhs. By 1973-74 it went up to Rs. 1,501,44 lakhs. As far as the Plan is concerned, Rs. 400 lakhs have been provided for 1974-75 for the State Plan schemes, which is a high target, as far as Pondicherry is concerned. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5.25 crores, comprising Rs. 4 crores as Central assistance and Rs. 1.25 crores as State resources. The Plan Outlay is: Agriculture—Rs. 131 lakhs; Irrigation and Power—Rs. 37.73 lakhs; Industry and mining—Rs. 29.17 lakhs; transport and Communications—Rs . 34.98 lakhs; Social Services—Rs. 191.47 lakhs As regards Education, out of the Budget estimate of Rs. 15.0144 crores, Education gets an outlay of Rs. 262.78 lakhs.

It is also known that the percentage of literacy in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is 46 per cent as against the national average of 29.34 per cent.

He referred to a Central University to be set up in Pondicherry. There is a proposal to set up a Central University during the Fifth Plan. Necessary land will be made available by the State Government and proposal has also been initiated for making education free up to the degree level.

A proposal to set up a thermal plant has been accepted in principle by the Planning Commission.

About housing to which a reference was made, it is given in the Explanatory Memorandum that there is an increase in the Budget estimates for housing. This is intended to cover land acquisition and allied schemes, including free distribution of house sites to landless workers under the Minimum Needs Programme.

With these words, I commend the Budget proposals for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos, 1 to 32 and 34."

The motion was adopted.

14.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave

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[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974.

I am fully aware that under Sections 29 and 31 of the Union Territories Act, it has been clearly stated:

> "As soon may be, after the grants have been made by the House, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund ..."

This is on par with article 114 of the the Constitution. Now, the demands have been granted and there shall be an Appropriation Bill introduced But I am opposing that one. The simple reason is that the present Appropriation Bill, in the form in which it is being sought to be introduced, is not the usual form of Appropriation Bill; it tries to introduce other factors which are extraneous. It will go against the grain of Parliamentary democracy itself if we allow this Bill, in its present form, to be introduced and passed. It will be a day when Parliamentary democracy will have been thrown out of this House, it will be given a go-by, if we allow the Appropriation Bill, in its present form, to be taken up for consideration and approval of the House.

On the 11th the Speaker was kind enough to refer to a note put forth by me for consideration of the meeting called for by the Speaker with the leaders of the Opposition. He has stated:

> "In the original of the note which Shri Sezhiyan gave me he stated that in the Appropriation Bill, which is brought before this House, or in the statement this Order by the President must be mentioned and there must be another clause, rectifying the mistake, by giving it retrospective effect from the date it became effective, so that doubts could be removed."

I concede, I gave a note wherein I suggested that amounts already withdrawn under the Presidential Order out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry should be regularised. I gave a model Appropriation Bill wherein under Clause 3 I gave the form by which all the withdrawals till the date of commencement of the Act could be regularised I do not deny that The whole basis on which my suggestion was prepared rested on the opening sentence of the note itself where I have said:

> "Regarding the question of authorisation of withdrawal of sums of money from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondichery, it is obvious from the objections raised in this House and the ruling given by the Speaker that withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund could and should be sanctioned only by the Legislature and in the present case by the Parliament which has assumed the power of the Assembly of Pondicherry."

My suggestion rested on the sole ground that it is the Legislature that has got the power and that his power can never be arrogated by the executive. That was the basis of my suggestion. Now they have not accepted that in so many words. They may be implementing what I have said, but they have not accepted what I have said regarding the validity of the Order. Even on 3rd when the Speaker queried me as to what was the way out of this, I made it very clear that, first of all, they should accept that Parliament and Parliament alone has got the power to sanc-

tion withdrawal of funds; the President, by an executive fiat, could not do it; if they accepted that and apologised to the House, the House would be ready to give the sanction retrospectively; unless the supremacy of the Parliament in financial matters was recognised, there was no meeting-ground. On that basis I gave the note, but they are using the form without accepting the basis on which I raised this. On 11th, Mr. H. R. Gokhale has gone on record to say—he has reiterated the stand taken earlier; that is what he said—that 'the order was passed fully legally in accordance with the provisions of the Union Territories Act', which we have been contesting. Again he has gone on record to say:

> "I want to reiterate that the Government's position is that the order is legal and Government will establish it before the court when the time comes."

I have given him a golden opportunity by filing a writ petition in the Madras High Court. If he still feels, if the Government still holds the opinion, that the Presidential Order is fully valid and legal, I would request him to utilise this opportunity—and not to take refuge under anything else—to argue out the case. Let us, once and for all, have it decided in a legal way. The case has been posted for the 22nd. I hope the hon Minister will instruct the counsel, whichever eminent lawyer may be appearing on behalf of Government, to see that the case is heard and a decision comes out. Matters of fact are not involved there. Only points of law are to be discussed. Let them raise the question and fully argue it out. If he is quite confident that the President has got the powers to issue the Presidential order in question, if he feels that the Presidential Order issued on 29th March is valid and is legal, let him argue. I have given him a golden opportunity to establish the case. His brave words in the House can give it the legality. As correctly stated by the Speaker, he cannot give a ruling on the legality or the constitutionality and that we have to go to the court. Now it is in the court, it is very much in the court and I ask the Government to come forward and prove the legality of the Presidential order. The case should be argued out and the Government should not take recourse to this method of avoidance.

One thing that baffles me is that Shri Gokhale said the other day that he was quite clear about the validity of the order. Only two positions can exist. Either the Presidential Order is valid in which case no regularisation and no validation is called for as he contemplates to do in the Appropriation Bill. Otherwise, if they take the position that it is invalid, then they can put the deeming clause. But they want to have it both ways. They are in two minds. They want to confuse us, in fact they are confused. They want to cloud the entire issue. You take a categorical stand.

If they feel that the Presidential Order is valid, then clause (3) of the Appropriation Bill is superfluous and redundant and is not called for at all. In no Appropriation Bill such a clause you will find. What do they say in clause (3) which is the crux and which is the burden of the entire Bill? They have put clause (3) which says:

> "For the removal of doubts, it is hereby provided that notwithstanding anything in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, any sums withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry on or after the 1st day of April, 1974 and before the commencement of this Act in pursuance of the Order of the President, dated the 29th March, 1974,... shall be deemed to have been authorised to be withdrawn under this Act as if this Act had come into force on the 1st day of April, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going into the provisions of the Bill. I am not preventing you. Should it not better come at the stage of consideration? Now we are at the stage whether the Bill should be introduced or not. All these may come later.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I do not want to take the time of the House but that is the thing which makes the character of the Appropriation Bill completely changed from the usual form, this deeming clause they have tried to introduce. This is not new. It is quite a common practice that whenever a provision or an Act of Government is found to be invalid or struck down by the court, a new legislation is always brought by way of an amendment giving retrospective effect or providing for a deeming clause to make the correction. This is always done to correct an error, to regularise an irregularity and to validate an invalid order. The deeming clause by itself means that an irregularity has occurred or an invalid act has been perpetrated. Either the courts have struck it down or you are afraid that the court may strike it down, you come with a deeming provision. In this case, it is quite clear that the introduction of the deeming provision necessarily implies an irregularity notwithstanding the words that are used. 'For the removal of doubts....' This is a very peculiar one. Nowhere in the statute book and in drafting a legislation do they use this form—'For the removal of doubts...' The first question I want to raise is: whose doubts you want to remove?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): It is yours.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, we are very clear that it is invalid. If they are very clear, then where is the question of removal of doubts? What are the doubts? Nowhere has these been mentioned. If you say there are doubts the proper procedure in drafting the Bill is to give explanatory note. Whenever there is a doubt, it needs clarification, not a phraseology like this, saying, 'for removal of doubts'. We will become a laughing stock if such a Bill goes into our statute-book saying, 'for the removal of doubts.' One more peculiar and funniest part is this. You can give retrospective validity to a thing, to regularise a mistake committed. But, for doubts entertained, can you give retrospective effect? Can you remove retrospectively a doubt? Has this been done in any piece of legislation? Deeming provision is not a new one. I will take one example. In Artic'e 31A, a deeming provision was put. The provision was put by the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill of 1951 saying: 'After Article 31 of the Constitution, the following Article shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely ..' So this is what has been done there, namely, to give validity for those land legislations which were in danger of being struck down by the courts. So they made this thing very clear there.

In Shankari Prasad case the Supreme Court put it very clear as:

> "At this stage the Union Government, with a view to put an end to all this litigation and to remedy what they considered to be certain defects, brought to light in the working of the Constitution, brought forward a Bill to amend the Constitution."

If you concede there are certain defects, I will allow the deeming provision but you cannot have it both ways. In the statement of objects of the Constitution Amendment Bill, they made this thing absolutely clear. The Zamindari Abolition measure was the foremost piece of socio-welfare legislation and this was attacked by the interests affected mainly with reference to Articles 14, 19, 31 etc.

The Bill said: 'Subsequent judicial decisions, interpreting Articles 14, 19 and 31 have raised serious difficulties in the way of Union and States putting through other and equally important social welfare legislation on the desired lines' etc. If you are clear that the Presidential order has created difficulties in a legal way, say so; not the kind of difficulties which you expressed the other day, saying, Budget papers were received at 12—30, I did not have any time to come before the House to get that sanctioned etc. and arrogating to come before the House to get that at 12—30, I did not have any time to yourself the power of Parliament Therefore, they should make this thing quite clear. First let us accept the position that the Presidential Order is invalid. Then on that basis we can proceed. So, this clause has to be recast and it cannot be as it is here. That is why I have given an amendment. My submission is that it should be in the proper form. In the present form, it should not be accepted by the House.

Whenever we go in for retrospective legislation, whenever a deeming provision is put, care should be taken not to take away any existing rights Craies says on Statute Law: 'Perhaps no rule of construction is more firmly established than this that a retrospective operation is not to be given to a statute so as to impair an existing right." So, in this case, the existing right is the right of Parliament. They are going to impair the existing right, namely, Parliament's right, to grant or withhold the funds. What will happen if you allow the present thing to go? As I mentioned already, nothing prevents the wooden bureaucracy to make this as a precedent to put the Assemblies of State into dissolution.

The Constitution does not say that you should call both Houses of Parliament or the Legislature, in the month of February and March. And so, everything should be done in March. They can hold the meeting of both the Houses in January. Only six months' time is required. By the time, they will say that these are the difficulties experienced. The Houses have not been in session and therefore, the Governor's or President's order is issued. The issue of such an order is going to be the beginning of the end of Parliamentary democracy if we are going to allow this. What is the supremacy of power of Parliament? May's Parliamentary Practice has made clear the principal power of the Government:

> "The most important power vested in any branch of the Legislature is the right of imposing taxes upon the people and of voting money for the exigencies of the public service. The exercise of this right by the Commons is practically a law for the annual meeting of Parliament for redress of grievances; and it may also be said to give to the Commons the chief authority in the state. In all countries the public purse is one of the main instruments of political power; but with the complicated relations of finance and public credit in England, the power of giving or withholding the supplies at pleasure is one of absolute supremacy."

This is an absolute supremacy, the chief authority, on which the Parliament's structure is raised which is sought to be sabotaged by the powers that be. I am very sorry to say—I do not know—where is is going to lead. With a protest, I say, that we shall have nothing else left in Parliament. This morning when we asked for time, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said: 'Why more time? There is nothing there.' I agree with him, that after this measure, there is nothing left in the Parliament. You can make good speeches here. Democracy is driven out; nothing is left there in this process. I am sorry Shri Gokhale and the Ministry have become tools of the bureaucracy. They want to destroy the Parliamentary power in this country. Sir for

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centuries, the Parliamentary democracy has been fought in the battle fields in England and in the battle fields in England and in the battle five years, we have been building the nascent democracy in this country. In this silver jubilee year, twentyfifth year, let not the Parliament sit mute and silent to see the death warrant being signed. In this House, I hope, you will not be a party; and, we refuse to be a party. I would appeal to the Congress Members also not to take it as a party issue. Today we may be here and you may there. But, this is going to be a growing institution; for centuries to come, you have to lay down a precedent. Do not allow the parliamentary rights to be trampled like this—it is not our right alone and it is your right also and it is the right of the House. The rights of the House are supreme. Please, therefore, safeguard the supremacy and the power of this Parliament.

With these words, I oppose totally tooth and nail the present draconian and the authoratic Bill—an insidious Bill—that has been put before this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage for very substantial reasons. To my mind, it would be an invalid law if it were passed by Parliament. This is not an Appropriation Bill; this is clearly a Misappropriation Bill! Eightyfive per cent of the amount for which authorisation is sought is either already being spent or much of it has already been spent. That is the position.

Earlier, the President, by his Order, had sanctioned an expenditure of the order of more than five crores of rupees. The present Appropriation Bill seeks authorisation for Rs. 6 crores and odd. So, my submission is that eightyfive per cent of this amount had already been sanctioned by the executive order and thus, it is not an Appropriation Bill, but it is indeed a Misappropriation Bill or at best it is an amalgum of both with 90 per cent of misappropriation and 10 per cent of appropriation. That creates a difficulty for us and that would make the Bill completely invalid.

By definition a Bill of Appropriation seeks authorisation for prospective expenditure. Have you ever thought of a Bill of Appropriation which seeks authorisation for past expenditure? By definition it is wrong and nowhere—I would challenge the Hon'ble Law Minister—you will find a single instance where there is retrospective legislation sought of the expenditure already incurred by the executive. This is against the very concept of the Appropriation Bill as we are accustomed to.

It is also my respectful submission that it is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament to pass such a Bill because it is violative of the Constitution. Article 266 of the Constitution says in clause 3:

> "No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution."

My contention is that here the 'State' includes the Union territory. And that is so, because the general clause Act 1897 Section 3 (58) says that State is to be deemed to include the union territories. If that is so then Article 266 applies to this illegal expenditure that has been incurred and, therefore, my submission is it is violative of the Constitution. If the Hon'ble Law Minister is able to convince us that Article 266 does not apply to the Union territories then also I would say that it is violative of the basic Act although I do stand firmly on the ground that it does apply to the Union territories. But if it is not found to be so, ultimately, then I

would submit that it is violative of the Union territories Act itself.

The question that I want to pose is whether any law can go against the general law which overrides all other laws and which provides the framework within which all other laws have to be conceived and framed. The general law for the governance of the union territories is the Union Territories Act and that provides the basis on which any law of appropriation or for that matter any law could be conceived. If that law, Union Territories Act, provides that a certain procedure has to be followed in financial matters then it is clear that it has not been followed in this case. So, the expenditure that is sought to be legalised is an illegal expenditure and that cannot be legalised in this manner because the Appropriation Act is not meant for legalising any act in this respect. It cannot be cured through a clause in the Appropriation Act.

Now, how is the illegality of the present position to be cured? That is the basic question. Whether the illegality could be cured by insertion of a clause in the Appropriation Act? To that my answer is it could not be, because the Appropriation Act has to be conceived within the framework of the Union Territories Act which provides the basic framework for the formulation of any measure. It cannot override the basic Act which relates to the governance of the State. So, this is again violative of the Union Territories Act, and, therefore, it is invalid.

According to the decisions of the Supreme Court, it is also clear that a retrospective law cannot be made if it is in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has already laid down in so many cases that it cannot be in violation of the provisions of the Constitution. A retrospective law can be made in other cases, but not in violation of the provisions of the Constitution, and the relevant provision of the Constitution is article 266.

The question now is in what way this can be cured. The hon. Law Minister does not seem to have applied his mind to this matter. The illegality, in my opinion, could be cured only by a constitutional amendment, if article 266 governs the Union territories also; if it does not, it could be cured by an amendment of the Union Territories Act. If the Union Territories Act remains as it is, then it cannot be cured by a clause in the Appropriation Bill; it can be cured only by amendment of the Union Territories Act. And if both apply, then amendments have to be brought forward to the relevant article of the Constitution and also to the relevant Sections of the Union Territories Act. Both these things have not been done with regard to the expenditure that has already been incurred or is being incurred according to the Presidential order. The Presidential Order has absolutely no status in this particular matter. It is completely meaningless. It cannot be done by an order of the President. It could well have been done by an ordinance; although that is a separate matter into which I would not like to enter at this stage. It could have been done by an ordinance which has got the force of a legislation; but it could not have been done by an order of the President. And it really beats me how this Bill mentions that the Presidential order was made in accordance with section 51 of the Union Territories Act which only says that incidental and consequential provisions could be made by the President or consequential or incidental action could be taken by the President. But could it be pleaded by any stretch of imagination that it is an incidental or consequential action that the President has had to take in the given circumstances? So, it is also completely baffling how it has been claimed that the Presidential Order was made in accordance with

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section 51 of the Union Territories Act. Therefore, I would say that it would be a completely invalid measure, and this measure cannot be considered by this House since it is against the Constitution and against the Union Territories Act which this House has passed. As I submitted earlier, it is beyond the legislative competence of this House, and therfore I would request you to kindly ask the Government to take back this measure which as I have tried to submit is completely invalid.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This Bill has been brought to legalise the illegalities that have been perpetrated by an arrogant executive supported by a pliant bureaucracy with the intention of scuttling parliamentary democracy in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be the other way round.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes.

So far as parliamentary democracy is concerned, it is admitted that in financial and money matters, the control of the Lok Sabha on Central revenues is supreme and that of the State Legislature is supreme on the revenues of the concerned State. Now, the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry has been dissolved. Under the Presidential Order, power has been conferred on this Parliament to exercise the functions of the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory. Under the Government of the Union Territories Act 1963, the provisions of which hold the field today, in the present case Parliament shall be treated as the legislature of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. What is provided under sec. 29 of that Act? It provides:

"As soon as may be after the grants under sec. 28 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of all monies required to meet the grants so made by the Assembly and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund...."

Now, therefore, under the scheme of this Act, the Government of the Union Territories Act of 1963, which follows almost verbatim the provisions of the Constitution of India in this regard, an appropriation Bill under sec. 29 can only be for the appropriation of the grants already granted. This is very significant. After the grants have been made by the Assembly to give effect or to provide for the appropriation of those grants and for payment out of the Consolidated Fund, an appropriation Bill shall be introduced.

Earlier today, this House had made grants so far as Pondicherry is concerned. Therefore, an appropriation Bill cannot go beyond the scope or ambit of sec. 29 which is only for the purpose of appropriation of the grants.

Now, if you look at any of the Appropriation Acts we have passed, what does it say? I have got the Appropriation Act of 1973 passed by this House so far as the Union expenses and budget estimates are concerned. You will see there are only three sections. Section 1 says this is the Appropriation Act. Section 2 is almost on similar lines to cl. 2 of the present Bill. Section 3 corresponds to cl. 4 of the present Bill That is the scheme of the Constitution. That is the scheme of the Government of the Union Territories Act. Only for the limited purpose of providing appropriation of the grants already made by the Assembly or Parliament, you can bring an appropriation Bill.

Now, what is sought to be done here? Apart from providing what the Constitution or the Government of

the Union Territories Act requires, this Government has introduced a clause in this Bill which has nothing to do with appropriation of grants already made. This is seeking to obtain the sanction of this Parliament with the help of their brute majority for an illegality which has been committed in sanctioning payments under the Presidential Order which does not stand the scrutiny of the constitutional provisions. Therefore, in the garb of an Appropriation Act, they are seeking to legalise an illegal order which is not only showing contempt of the House but of a legally and constitutionally competent court, namely the High Court of Madras, before whom, on the invitation of the Law Minister, the matter has been brought. The Law Minister himself offered 'I shall satisfy a court of law; I have no doubt about the legality of the Presidential Order of the 28th or 29th March'. Therefore, instead of waiting for the decision of the Court, this Bill has been brought. As the matter is *sub-judice* before the Madras High Court, why has this Government not the decency to go before the court and await its decision. They can bring it before the Supreme Court if the decision goes against them. But why not await the decision of a legally constituted judicial forum in this country before you seek to introduce an Appropriation Bill which has never happened in the past in legislative history? This is obtaining an *expost-facto* sanction for an illegality committed. How can there be a deeming provision of appropriation which will follow only the grants made by the Assembly or Parliament? It can only follow; it can never precede it. Here, expenses have been incurred. There is no question of sanctioning a grant which has to be utilised in the future. Therefore, the object of the insertion of clause 3 is not showing respect to Parliament or merely removing a doubt in the minds of the Opposition. Knowing that they cannot get a favourable decision from the courts of law, they are seeking to go before the court and say, "We have already got it sanctioned so that the court's view does not matter; we have not legislative sanction behind it." This is nothing but a fraud on the Constitution; this is a fraud on the entire constitutional machinery and procedure; This is a fraud on the Government of the Union Territories Act. It is going back upon the attitude taken by the Government that they will face a judicial forum to get its validity tested.

I submit first that this goes beyond the provisions of section 29 of the Government of the Union Territories Act which does not postulate or authorise insertion of a provision which has nothing to do with the appropriation of a grant made by the Assembly or Parliament here. That they are seeking to do is to treat it as mentioned under the Presidential order, as expenses covered by the Appropriation Bill. We would like to know whether the amount that has been mentioned by the Presidential Order has been included in the schedule to this Appropriation Bill. When these expenses which have been made mentioned in the presidential order have been already incurred, there is no question of sanctioning the subsequent expenses of the amounts mentioned in the schedule. Therefore, in the garb of obtaining an order for appropriation in future of amounts mentioned in the schedule, they are trying to have an *ex post-facto* sanction for expenses already made. That is not the object of an Appropriation Bill. This Parliament cannot be treated in this cavalier fashion. If they want to say, "We do not care for Parliament and we shall go by the fiat of the President's order, legal or illegal, and we shall not wait for the decision of the courts to have its validity tested," let them say so openly. What is the object in inserting in the Appropriation Bill a provision of this nature which goes against the very concept of an Appropriation Act?

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I Would request the hon. Minister to place before the House any other Appropriation Bill in the past where such draconian provisions have been made which cut at the very root of Parliamentary democracy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Not a single instance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let them produce one instance—we shall stand corrected—where such *ex post-facto* sanction of a legislature has ever been obtained in the grab of an Appropriation Bill.

Therefore, this Appropriation Bill goes beyond the provisions of section. 29 which still holds good today even after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, because we are only discharging the function of the Legislative Assembly as laid down in section 29 Therefore, it goes beyond the provisions and the object and the ambit of section 29. So, this will not be a valid piece of legislation which is sought to be introduced and which Parliament is to discuss.

15 hours

The second aspect is also a very important one. If you have got a copy of this Act which is called the Government of the Union Territories Act you will find that section 27 of the Act requires that "the Administrator of each territory shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory for that year, in this part referred to as the annual financial statement." Therefore, section 27 of the Act requires and contemplates an annual financial statement for the whole year. We have been supplied an annual financial statement of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the whole year 1974-75. It is not for part of a year. If the annual estimate is presented to Lok Sabha section 28 has to be followed, namely so much of the estimates as relate to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly as we all know that there are certain expenses charged on the Consolidated Fund which is not the subject-matter of voting. Certainly members can comment on that. But so far as other estimates are concerned they are the subject matter of vote. Kindly see 29. 28 contemplates the House making a grant. Earlier today we have followed the procedure of section 28 regarding the annual financial statement for the entire year Section 29 says that for that year for those grants already made for the whole year we have to have an appropriation Bill. It cannot be for a part of the year if section 29 is followed Section 27 has been applied here in the sense we have only an annual financial statement for the entire year Look at the present Bill, and the preamble. It is to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from out of the consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year, 1974-75. Section 28 does not contemplate part of the year, nor does section 27 nor 29

The hon. Minister will refer to section 31. The scheme there is entirely different from the other sections. It says: notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions the legislative assembly of the Union Territory shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in 28, for the voting of grants and passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of section 29 in relation to expenditure, etc. Therefore, it says that if the Government is unable to prepare an annual financial statement for the whole of the year the Government can prepare an estimate in advance and shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated

expenditure for a part of the financial year. In the grants that we have granted today earlier, are there any indications anywhere that for a part of the financial year it has to be sanctioned in advance. That is not so; the annual financial statement has been submitted. Kindly look at the grants. Is it anywhere indicated that it is for the annual financial statement has been submitted. Kindly look at the grants. Is it anywhere indicated that a part of the year?

Now if section 31 is taken recourse to, there is to be a grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year pending compliance with provisions of sections 27, 28 and 29. In a vote on account under section 31 no annual financial statement is necessary. It is not contemplated. That has not been done here. The Vote on Account is never preceded by an Annual Financial Statement for the whole year. Now, Sir, kindly look at the list of Demands for Grants. Where do they provide that it is for part of the year for two months or three months? Nowhere. it is indicated. We do not find, in the Annual Financial Statement, any provision that this will be for part of the year.

Now, Sir what is sought to be done after complying with the provisions of Section 27, 28 and 29 is that an appropriation Bill is being brought forward for a part of the year as if it was a Vote on Account. Sir, the Vote on Account is a special procedure which has been laid down in the Constitution as well as in Section 31 of the Union Territories Act. We are concerned with Section 31 of the Union Territories Act. It is a particular procedure which has been laid down to enable the executive to come before the legislature with certain proposals or grants in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year. A Vote on Account can never replace and it can never be a substitute for the Annual Financial Statement, followed by Grants on the basis of that followed again in its turn by an Appropriation Bill on the basis of the Grants made. That is the usual procedure. But, the Vote on Account does not follow that procedure. The Vote on Account is made before the estimates are made, before the complete estimates are made, for the purpose of carrying on the day to day activities of the Government even for a limited period before the Budget is passed. Then, you come before the Legislature and get its sanction for a limited period. Now Sir, what is sought to be done in this Appropriation Bill is wholly against the scheme of the statute. In the garb of a Vote on Account, they have not followed the procedure, but, they have followed the other procedure under Sections 27, 28 etc.

I would now come to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Sir an Appropriation Bill, as you know, has a very very limited object. The only object is legislative sanction to the disbursements to be made in accordance with the Grants. Nothing else. It does not limit, a ceiling as to the total expenses otherwise to be made. It only sets a limit, a ceiling as to the total expenses that have to be incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of India either for moneys charged on the Fund or on Revenue Account or Capital Account for which legislative sanction is necessary. Prior to that, Grants are considered by the House Grants are made by the House as was done earlier so far as Pondicherry Grants are concerned. In the garb of an Appropriation Bill, they present an Annual Financial Statement for the entire year. In the garb of an Appropriation Bill, they limit the object of it and the scope of it. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"This Bill is introduced in pursuance of Section 29(1) of the Government of Union Territories Act,

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1963 read with section 31 thereof and the Order of the President issued on the 28th March 1974 under section 51 of that Act to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry of the moneys required to meet the expenditure of Pondicherry of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Government of Pondicherry for a part of the financial year 1974-75."

Where do you get that except in this Bill? Grants which have been made earlier are not a part of the financial year 1974-75. They are for the whole of the financial year 1974-75.

Then, it says:

> "Specific provision has also been made in the Bill in respect of the expenditure incurred from the 1st April, 1974 up to the date of enactment of the Bill."

So, my submission is this is wholly against the law, wholly against the Constitution and the scheme of this Act.

There is one more provision which I want to deal with. This is sub-section (2) of Section 31. They have referred to Section 29(1) read with Section 31. After Mr. Chavan presented the Budget for the whole of the year 1974-75 and when Grants have been made by the House in respect of the whole year, can the Government on the basis of that bring forward a Vote on Account? That cannot be done.

Section 31(2) says:

> "The provisions of sections 28 and 29 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under subsection (1) or to any law to be made under that sub-section as they have effect in relation to the making of any grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of monies out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory to meet such expenditure."

In my submission what it means is that there are certain inherent limitations in the matter of discussing the items of expenditure in the annual financial statement. For instance, we cannot vote on the amounts of expenditure which are charged on the Consolidated Fund. Similarly in the case of vote on account, we cannot vote on amounts which are charged on the Consolidated Fund, but we can discuss and vote on the other expenses. Section 29 says that the Appropriation Bill should be modelled on the basis of the grants made. Similarly a vote on account Bill should be modelled on the estimates to be made for a part of the financial year. Therefore, to that extent the provisions of sections 28 and 29 should be followed in respect of Vote an account. My submission is, nothing has been done in this regard. What has been done here is completely unconstitutional. In their anxiety to legalise the butchery of the Constitution they have given a go-by to the constitutional provision and the position of this House, in order to legalise an illegal order passed by the President of India under the advice of the Law Ministry.

Why was this *modus operandi* adopted? As I said earlier, they themselves had voted down the particular estimates in the Pondicherry Assembly. If they were to bring it here and have it sanctioned, they have to vote in favour of those estimates. Naturally they did not want to be placed in such a situation. So, this subterfuge was adopted by utilising the name of the President. In the garb of exercising his incidental and consequential powers they brought this Presidential Order, having probably spent the

entire Rs. 5 crores they wanted to bring this vote on account Bill, after presentating a financial statement for the whole year. This is not permitted. This would have been outside the competence of the Pondicherry Assembly and we are exercising no higher powers than the powers of the Pondicherry Assembly. So, this Bill which is against the Constitution should not be allowed to be introduced. I oppose its introduction.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I oppose the introduction of this Bill under Rules of Procedure which says:

> "In order that a motion may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions namely:
>
> (viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

The Presidential Order on Pondicherry dated 28th March 1974 has been challenged before the Madras High Court..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not discussed. What is being discussed is the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That order is refered to in this Bill. It tries to validate the particular order. As I said, the order has been challenged and the Madras High Court has admitted the petition of Shri Era Sezhiyan and Shri Sivaprakasam. The High Court has issued a *rule nisi* returnable on 22nd of this month. I think it is proper that it should be kept pending till the High Court gives its verdict on the subject.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I suppose this is the only occasion when I have to reply to the constitutional and legal points raised at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was also pointed out that it was outside the legislative competence of this House.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Legislative competence is the main point that I have to deal with.

First of all, the general impression that the present Bill provides for validating what has been done under the Presidential Order is not correct. It does refer to the Presidential Order, but not for the purposes of validating it. The impression that it has been regarded or treated as an invalid order and therefore, the Bill is brought in for validation is not correct, in my submission. What has been stated is that the Bill is not in the usual form in which the Appropriation Bill is or ought to be. It is quite true that it is not in the usual form, because the situation with which we are dealing is also not usual. It is true that clauses similar to clauses 3 and 4 might not be found in other Appropriation Bills. But that as nothing to do with the legislative competence of Parliament to pass this Bill.

The main question is whether Parliament has the legislative competence to pass this Bill or not. Reference has been made to article 266 also in connection with the power to legislate in respect of Union Territories. My submission is that article 266 is not relevant for the purpose of this legislation, which is in respect of a Union Territory. There is a separate chapter dealing with law relating to the Union Territory, which also contains article 239A. Article 266 first of all refers to the Consolidated Fund of India whereas we are now concerned with the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory, which is specifically referred to in section 47 of the Union Territories Act. Therefore, article 266 in terms does not apply to expenditure of money from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory. It deals only with the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here the contention is "State" includes a Union Territory under the General Clauses Act. You have to explain that point.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Here we are not referring to a "State". A reference was made to the General Clauses Act. If we look at article 1 we will see that when we refer to a State, we always mean a State which is referred to in the Schedule and it does not include a Union Territory. My submission before you is that there are specific provisions for legislation in respect of Union Territories. Even assuming that there is another provision dealing with the Consolidated Fund of India, that will have to be read subject to the special provisions which deal with the Union Territory that is, article 239A, which enables Parliament to legislate in respect of Union Territories. That expressly provides that even if such a legislation has the effect of amending any provision of the Constitution, it will not be regarded as an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of article 368, the sole purpose of this provision being that they contemplated even at that time, they envisaged that when you legislate for the Union Territories under the Act, you might find certain provisions which are not wholly in harmony with the other provisions of the Constitution, which in fact might even be repugnant to the other provisions of the Constitution. Therefore the special power to legislate in respect of Union Territories was given by article 239A, in a separate chapter of the Constitution, and there is an explicit provision that such law, even though it might appear to be an amendment of the Constitution, will not be regarded as amendment of the Constitution.

Therefore my submission is assuming for the sake of argument, although not admitting it, if any provision of the Constitution has been violated, it would have no effect whatever, because this will not be regarded as an amendment of the Constitution so long as, and only so long as, the legislation is within the legislative competence of Parliament under the special provision in respect of the Union Territories, which are contained in the Constitution itself.

Now, I agree, when it was said in the course of the debate that to the extent to which in the existing Union Territories Act there are certain provisions which require a certain procedure to be followed, if that procedure is not followed then you are doing something which is repugnant to the Union Territories Act. The question is this. The Parliament has passed the Union Territories Act. It is quite true that if the new Bill had not said, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Union Territories Act.", the provisions of the new Bill would have been quite repugnant to the Union Territories Act. It was possible to amend that Act also. You could also pass a legislation within the powers of the Parliament so as to make laws in consistent with the Union Territories Act. Here, a special situation has happened in this case. Therefore, in clause 3 there is an express provision "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Union Territories Act". This, obviously has a reference to Sections 27, 28, 29 and 31 of the Union Territories Act. It was realised that if this express provision "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Union Territories Act" had not been there it would have been rightly and legistimately pointed out that you are doing something although there is something else in the Union Territories Act. The Parliament has powers to say, "We have passed another law." Here, we pass a law "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Union Territories Act". This is the law which we propose and which we pass to meet a special situation.

Reference was made to three Sections, 27, 28 and 29 of the Union Territories Act. I think it was agreed that even in respect of the normal produre for financial matters, under the Constitution, you are reuired to place the estimates of the expenditure for the whole year first for the whole Budget first, which ask for Demands for Grants and then, to meet a limited contingency where you have to begin spending before all the Demands for Grants are approved and a

proper Apropriation Bill is passed you enable the Parliament to pass a Vote on Account Appropriation Bill.

The same situation obtains in respect of the Union territories. My colleague, Shri K. R. Ganesh, tells me and I have also understood it that way that the statement of expenditure which was put before the House earlier and the Demands for Grants which were discussed earlier were in respect of the whole year, not in respect of a part of the year. It is only after doing this that we use the special provision of Section 31 in the case of Union territories and ask for a Vote on Account Appropriation for a limited duration because passing of the entire Budget and all the Demands for Grants take considerable time and a proper Appropriation Bill has to be brought in course of time later on.

Coming to Section 31 provision, "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions"—this is important—what is provided for in Section 31 is this. For example if the provision "Notwithstanding anything in foregoing provisions" had not been there, then a Vote on Account could not have been taken under Section 31 because it would have been legitimately asked. "Have you followed Section 27? Have you followed Section 28? Have you followed Section 29? If not, how can you go to Section 31?" Therefore, Section 31 in terms begins with the words "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions". That means even if foregoing provisions have not been complied with Section 31 will be operative to the limited extent to which it is intended to be operative for the purpose of Vote on Account Appropriation Bill

It says that the Legislative Assemblies of the Union territories shall have the power to make grants in advance for this purpose. You have not passed the whole Budget because an Appropriation Bill has not been passed. You are asking in advance to incur expenditure in respect of estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed under Section 28. The Section 28 procedure has to be pending. That is why a statement has been placed before the House. That is why the Demands for Grants have been passed. Pending that procedure where you accept the expenditure for the whole financial year, the power is given under Section 31 to pass a Vote on Account Appropriation Bill.

I respectfully submit that so far as that is concerned, the procedure envisaged is not materially different from the procedure which is followed in respect of financial matters for the regular Budget of the Government of India when it comes before the House every year.

First of all, let me go to the argument, 'for removal of doubts'. It was asked, 'whose doubts?' I have said earlier in my interventions that I have no doubt that the Presidential Order is valid; I repeat that even today As against what I have said, that this Presidential Order is valid, equally emphatically it has been said by some others in this House that it is not a valid order. Now there are two views in this matter and, therefore, possibly there is a doubt. We have conceded that there is a doubt. When responsible Members of Parliament have very emphatically stated that they do not accept the position of the Government which the Government reiterates, a doubt has been cast; rightly or wrongly a doubt has been cast, and it is not unknown in legislative history that we pass legislations for removal of doubts. Any number of instances...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Is it their doubt that you want to remove by this Bill?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is a doubt whih has arisen because of this controversy. In any case, in financial

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

matters even. If it is their doubt that is removed, what is wrong? Even if we respond to the Opposition doubt and try to remove it, what is wrong in it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish there is more of such generous give-and-take between the Opposition and the Government; whenever there is a doubt, you remove it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have already stated that there is a deeming provision in respect of expenditure which has already been incurred and there is a provision for expenditure to be incurred in the rest of the period to which the Bill pertains. I submit that, on the validity of the Presidential Order, I have spoken in the House twice and today also; I would not say much about it because there is a case pending. It is not as if we want to run away from the case; we will face it when it comes. Meanwhile, I would like to point out that the President himself in his Order has said that it is subject to approval by Parliament. On the one hand it is asked: why was it not brought before Parliament. Now when it is brought before the House, it is said: why is it brought before Parliament....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is an illegal order.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Neither you nor we are the final judges to decide whether it is legal or illegal I treat your opinion with respect, and that is all I can say for the time being. But I cannot accept it. That is a matter which has to be decided by the appropriate authority, and it will be decided by the appropriate authority. Mr. Sezhiyan has said that he has given me an opportunity. I welcome that opportunity, and when the time comes, we will face it in the court. But that has nothing to do with the legislative competence of Parliament to bring this Bill and I submit that, so far as introduction of this Bill is concerned, there is no Constitutional validity on which the introduction of this Bill can be objected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to give my decision. The House will decide....

AN HON. MEMBER: Have you not got a doubt?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the members and the Ministers to hear me. I am here to guide and regulate the proceedings of this House....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): And advise the Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the difficulty with this gentleman. I request you to restrain him for a few minutes and you will find that he is, perhaps, the happiest man.

I am here to guide and regulate the proceedings of this House. This House is the highest authority in the country, and I have always been saying this that it is this House that ensures that this country remains together and united, and we have to conduct ourselves with the greatest amount of circumspection, with the greatest amount of responsibility. Of course, we also have the supreme power to regularise, to regulate, to do anything. We have that power: it is your power; it is my power: it is his power; it is every member's power

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The power has been arrogated.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is not for the Chair to decide whether this Bill is within the legislative competence of the House or not. It is for the House to decide ultimately. Yet, the issues are to be framed and understood and whatever we do, we do after a full understanding of the issues involved.

I have been following the subject also very closely as a student of current affairs in the country and as a Presiding Officer of this House. Therefore, a number of questions also have come to me. All those questions will be directed both to the Minister, to the Government and also to the Opposition leaders who will have to sort them out.

In the first place, I must say that it is not correct that the Government wants to by-pass the Parliament. I think I would take the Minister at his word when he said the other day that they themselves have volunteered that everything is subject to a decision of this House. That is proper respect shown to this House. I think we should be satisfied there.

I have been looking at Section 51 of the Union Territories Act under which the President had declared Presidential rule there. I think under Section 51 it is not necessary—I may be wrong and you can enlighten me there—for the President even to say that the powers of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry will be exercised by the Parliament. It is not necessary. It is not at par, as the Minister said, with Article 356 where it is laid down that whenever the President takes over the administration of a State, then the powers of the Legislative Assembly must be exercised by the Parliament. It is not provided there. But, despite that, the President in his order, had said that reference to certain sections relating to Pondicherry Assembly would be reference to the Parliament. So, he has come himself to do that. Therefore, there is no question of any disrespect.

But a doubt arises in my mind in this. The first day when the Minister spoke in defence of the Presidential order—we are not discussing the Presidential order now because that is *sub judice* and we cannot go into that—but since a reference has been made in this House, we only make a reference to that limited extent. He said in his speech, and I have read the speech very carefully, the main plea he made at that time was the question of constraint of time. He had received certain information and papers from Pondicherry only in the forenoon of the 29th and this was raised also. At that time I was in the Chair, and despite the fact that it was not on the agenda, when the matter was brought to my attention that certain legal and constitutional complications would arise, I went out of my way and allowed Mr. Sezhiyan and others to raise this question. I had also said at that time and I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I used an expression about him which I still hold to be correct, that we have a live-wire Parliamentary Affairs Minister, and he liked it very much. I am not giving out any secret. We are all friends. But he said, 'Yes, the live-wire is there but there is no current. The current does not pass. What can I do do?' Then I said, 'In that case, we must drag Mr. K. C. Pant into the matter because it is his responsibility....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): What I said then was that the wire was there but that the current to be carried was very weak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway the current is there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was very much under-charged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My intention in allowing Mr. Sezhiyan was this. It was to make the Government wise about it. If they have anything on that day or even the next day, they could have come up. That was my intention. Before everything had happened, some remedial measure, some preventive measure, could have been taken.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker*]

The Minister made a plea that we could not have the time to go into this and he also said, because we could not accept all the figures and estimates prepared by the Pondicherry Administration, we have to look into them, we have to find out and then make up our mind with what we shall come before this House, etc., which appears quite legitimate and convincing superficially. But, my attention was drawn to Section 23 of the Union Territories Act. In effect this says that any legislative proposal which would require appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and all that sort of thing, cannot even be brought before a Union Territory Assembly, without the prior vetting and approval of the Administrator. It is not as if it is a State where the Government comes forward on its own and I think it is to everybody's knowledge that the Administrator in this case is just an agent of the Home Ministry. And, therefore, to plead that the Government of India is not in the know of the estimates of receipts and expenditure and of the Appropriation Bill, which was okayed by the Administrator on behalf of the President,—I think that is the Constitutional position—creates doubts in my mind, and therefore, I would like the Home Minister to clarify that point.

Another point that arose in my mind was this. Since you have respected the Parliament so much, you could have gone out,—you need not have come here at all—but you have come here all the same. When you could come out with a Presidential Order on the same evening, why could not the same thing be done before the House on the 29th itself? We could have sat a little late, or even if he had said that we should have a special session on Saturday for this, we could have done that It could have been done and all this could have been avoided. Here we have a very anomalous, a very unusual situation. Everybody is agreed, even the Minister has said so many times, that this is an unusual situation. And I am happy, in a way, this has come up, because this question of Pondicherry has revealed some of the lacunae, some of the weakness of our Constitution.

Repeatedly the Minister has taken recourse to Article 239A of the Constitution by which he said, anything provided in the Union Territories Act, even if it has the effect of amending the Constitution, would not be called into question, it will have its effect. It is not an Amendment under the mening of Article 368, that is to say, the Union Territories Act can amend any provision of the Constitution relating to the administration of the Union Territory, if it is so provided in the Union Territories Act itself. That is the main crux, the main brunt, of his argument. Mr. Mishra has referred—what appears to me to be a very valid thing—to Article 266. by which no fund could be appropriated; and also he referred to a definition under the Gentral Clauses Act of 1897 by which he said that the Union Territory is also a State. Here we have an anomalous situation.

Under the Constitution Union Territory is not included and listed as a State.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. In the First Schedule it is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are talking of the present Constitution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Union Territories are included.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not for the purpose of Art. 3 of the Constitution.

Under this, it is interpreted that a Union Territory is also a State.

Here we have an anomalous situation. A Union Territory works under the Home Ministry at present.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As the hon. Law Minister said, under Sec. 266, between the Union Territories, there is no conflict.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am clarifying the issue. And then we shall take a decision. Here we have an anomalous situation where certain provisions of the Constitution are nullified by other provisions of the Constitution. The Minister says that these are provisions good for Parliament, good for the State but not good enough for the Union Territory because the Union Territory Act has nullified these provisions. That is why, on the first day, when the Minister spoke, you, Mr. Mishra, raised a very legitimate doubt. It looks as if the Union Territory is working—functioning—in a world of its own and is outside the scope of the Constitution. But, that seems to be so. And, here is a very anomalous situation—an anomaly of the Constitution—and yet it is there. To my knowledge, the Union Territory works under the Home Ministry I do not mean any disrespect for, very often, we hear this kind of thing. In my part of the country, there are union territories and, in the world of a 'Union Territory', everything is decided at the level of the Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary, under the Home Ministry. It does not go up to the Minister or even a Deputy Ministers. I do not know whether it is correct or not but this is what people say. The Home Ministry cannot get a single plea without the grant of this House but a Department under the Deputy Secretary can get any amount of money. He does not have to go to anybody. It is a very funny and a very anomalous situation. We have to think about it; we have to do something about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The country is exposed in the working of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I say. It is nobody else's fault; it is our fault that these things have come up. Now there are a number of questions that arise. The Minister can help us. I do not know whether it is correct or not. As Mr. Mishra said, the Supreme Court has ruled that no law can be made to validate certain actions that were done with retrospective effect. That was the point you made, I think.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was so far as the provisions of the Constitution are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that question should be answered. Then, Shri Somnath Chatterjee made this point that to-day we have passed certain grants. And it is only in pursuance of the acceptance of those grants that we shall now consider the Appropriation Bill. Whether those grants which we have passed today also include the expenditure which we have incurred from the 1st of April, is, I think, a very valid question. If the Grants we have passed today, a little while ago, do not cover the expenditure from the 1st of April till today, till the Commencement of the Act, then, I think, this has got to be explained. After the Rajya Sabha meets and the President gives his assent to the Appropriation Bill which we have passed today in respect of grants, will that apply also to the expenditure that we have incurred from the 1st of April to the time when this Bill becomes an Act.

I think that this also needs to be looked into carefully. Shri Viswanathan made a point. This does not arise because we are not discussing the Presidential Order. We are discussing about this Appropriation Bill. (*Interruptions*).

Well that he can explain. I am not convinced about that part of your argument, Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They have followed Section 27 by submitting an annual financial account under Section 27 and after that they have got grants made under Section 28. So, they can go only to Section 29.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, you may take note of that. Mr. Viswanathan has said that the High Court of Madras has already issued a rule nisi. In that case does that mean that the expenditure already incurred is under the Presidential Order and not the Bill? I think that position has also to be clarified...

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I want to make only two points. With reference to the first point that was raised by Mr. Mishra that in view of the Supreme Court judgement you cannot retrospectively validate what is un-constitutional, the point is if anything is unconstitutional, by ordinary legislation you cannot make it constitutional. If what is done is not un-constitutional that argument of the Supreme Court does not apply. The point is, if there is any unconstitutionality, through the ordinary law which is not amendment of the Constitution, you cannot validate what is unconstitutional. That is quite true.

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: My point is, Article 266 applies and State includes union territory You have pointed out that Art. 239 overridees. Here there is no conflict between 239 and 266. The Union Territories Act which has been passed by Parliament does not conflict with Article 266 of the Constitution. So, both of them are in harmony. Therefore, it cannot be said that it replaces the other.

SHRI H. R GOKHALE: It is one thing to say there is no conflict between 266 and the Union Territories Act and another thing to say that 266 applies.

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: Only to the extent it is repugnant.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: To the extent to which the Union Territories Act make provision there is no conflict, but the main point is that we are governed by the Union Territories Act and not Article 266.

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: Do you rule out that the States does not include Union Territory? Please, make a clear statement in this regard

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It does not, I have already said that. The one question which was asked by you and about which I have gathered information from my colleague just now is that the grants on account passed today are inclusive of the expenditure incurred on and after 1st April 1974.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We wanted some clarifications from the Home Minister. Before we receive them, how can we proceed further?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can clarify the issues. I cannot do anything further.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I believe your doubts are now more Now, with the Law Minister's explanations, it is clear that this is wholly illegal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have summed up the entire wisdom of the Opposition. But he has not replied to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only clarifying the issues. I belong to no party; I belong to the whole House.

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: You have put it very objectively.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We refuse to be a party to this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We want your ruling on this. You yourself had framed the issues. We want your ruling on those issues.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We wanted some clarifications from the Home Ministry. But the Home Minister has not cared to attend the House. The Union territory of Pondicherry is under President's rule and it is under the charge of the Home Minister. But the Home Minister does not care to attend the House. There is no other representative of the Home Ministry here. There are three or four Ministers in the Home Ministry but none of them is here. What has happened to all of them?

SHRI SHYMANANDAN MISHRA: We cannot be a party to an executive outrage. This is nothing less than an executive outrage.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The clarifications that we had asked for should come from the Home Minister. But there is no spokesman of the Home Ministry here. There is a Cabinet Minister and there are Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, but none of them is here. An inquiry has come from the Chair, but nobody has come forward to give the clarifications. It is utter contempt of the House

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Where is the Home Minister?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not necessary for him to be present here, there are other Ministers who are present here I can only put the question now. There is nothing more than I can do . .

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We refuse to be a party to a legislation which undermines the supremacy of Parliament. Therefore, we would like to walk out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If we supported this, we would be condemned by posterity on the ground that we had become a party to such nefarious acts of the executive. Therefore, we also wish to walk out.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tirichirapali): So far as my party is concerned, we are walking out as a mark of protest against the irresponsible manner in which the ruling party behaved in Pondicherry by topping the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Constitution is being violated. How shabbily the House has been treated;

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We also walk out in protest against this attitude of the ruling party which is not only a ruling party but which is a misruling party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Kindly tell the Home Minister that we are also going home.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, let him go home. Home is a sweet place

Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri M. Kalyanasundaram, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Pro. Madhu Dandavate and some other Members then left the House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the clauses.

The question is:

'That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments to clause 3, but the hon. Member Shri Sezhiyan is not here to move them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has moved out of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I shall put the rest of the clauses together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 3 and 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1974-75—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines together with the cut motion moved thereon Six hours were allotted of which 50 minutes were taken; the balance of time is 5 hours 10 minutes

Shri G P Yadav to continue his speech.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make I am very happy Shri K D Malaviya is here. Since the Demands for Grants of this particular Ministry are being discussed, I want to make this request to him He is aware that in a very big concern, the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, known as HINDALCO, in Mirzapur, there is a lockout and 7,000 workers have been rendered idle. I would request that this concern should either be taken over by the Centre or the hon. Minister should make a statement. The Chief Minister of UP has already intervened in the matter. I would request Shri Malaviya to say something on this.

श्री जगदेव प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सारे कन्स्ट्रक्शन इन्जीनियर्स ऐसोसियेशन जब अपनी मांगों की

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†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ले कर प्रबन्ध निदेशक के पास गये तो उन के ऊपर लाठियां चलाई गईं और उन को पुलिस यान में धनबाद ले जाया गया। वहां के प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री खन्ना ने इन इन्जीनियर्स की मांगों को न मानकर उन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया।

15.57 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि बोकारो के मैनेजिंग डायरैक्टर के इन क्रिया-कलापों का क्या बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा? इतना ही नहीं, उन का मकसद कुछ और है वे समझते हैं कि वहां कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में बिहार इन्जीनियर्स ज्यादा हैं, इस लिये वे उन की मांगों के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं बिहार गवर्नमेंट के साथ एक करार हुआ था जिस में यह तय हुआ था कि वहां के चीफ पर्सोनल मैनेजर के पद पर बिहार के आई० ए० एस० अफसर को रखा जायेगा, लेकिन इस बारे में उन की नीति बदल गई। वह चाहते हैं कि वे जिसको भी चाहें उस पर एक साधारण पदाधिकारी को चीफ पर्सोनल मैनेजर के रूप में बैठा कर काम चला लेंगे। इस कारण वहां के कर्मचारियों में भारी असन्तोष उत्पन्न हो गया है।

इतना ही नहीं,—वहां पर जो फाइनेन्स आफिसर श्री वर्मा थे उन के काम को भी उन्होंने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के कंस्ट्रक्शन के जो जैनरल मैनेजर थे, उन के अधिकारों को भी वे अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। सभापति जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—इस प्रकार से सारे अधिकारों का जो कन्सेन्ट्रेशन उन के हाथ में हो रहा है बिहार पर इस का क्या असर होगा? क्या बिहार वासी जो बोकारो स्टील प्लांट में अपनी योग्यता के आधार पर सेवा कर रहे थे, क्या इस तरह से उन के ऊपर कुठाराघात होने नहीं जा रहा है? क्या इस के कारण स्टील के उत्पादन में बड़ी कमी होने की आशंका नहीं है।

दूसरी बात—केवल यही एक घटना नहीं है, उन के ऊपर एक गम्भीर आरोप भी है, जिस के ऊपर सी०बी०आई० द्वारा इन्क्वायरी चल रही है। उन के ऊपर आयरन-पिग्ज की 47 वैगन्स के गालमाल का आरोप है। जो आयरन-पिग्ज रशिया को एक्सपोर्ट होता था उस के बाद जो बच जाता था उस को छोटे छोटे मिनि प्लांटस को दिया जाता था? उस आयरन-पिग्ज की 47 वैगनों को इन्होंने अन-अथोराइज्ड ढंग से अनअथोराइज्ड पार्टियों को बेचा और इस से करोड़ों रुपये की राशि कमाई है। इतना बड़ा स्कैण्डल श्री खन्ना के कारण हुआ है। इन स्कैण्डलों के कारण ही हमारा स्टील प्लांट घाटे में चलता है। इसी प्रकार का स्कैण्डल सिंदरी में भी हुए हैं। स्क्रैप ड्रम के नाम पर वहां से अच्छे किस्म के लोहे को निकाला गया। और वहां पर करोड़ों का घोटाला हुआ जिसमें वहां के बन्ध निदेशक तथा अन्य बहुतों के नाम भी आये हैं कि पड़ोस प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी इसमें शामिल हैं। इन सब बातों की ओर अगर आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो स्टील प्लान्ट की उत्पादन का ह्रास होगा और फिर आपको भारी घाटा उठाना पड़ेगा।

16.00 hrs.

इस सिलसिले में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के 14 जनवरी, 1974 के अंक में लिखा गया है:

"The situation in the steel industry would appear to be extremely grave. This is underlined by the proposal of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to make a sizeable cut in the target of steel production next year (1974-75). The target produced by SAIL is lower than of the previous two years. It hopes to be able to achieve production of only 6·7 million tonnes of ingot steel and 4.45 million tonnes of saleable steel. The

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

poor performance of the steel industry and under-utilisation of its capacity thus will not only continue but get worse.

This means that the gap between supply and demand of steel will grow wider and will add to the strains in the economy. It may be difficult to fill the gap by imports on any adequate scale because of the growing stringency of foreign exchange resources."

इतना ही नहीं, मेरा आपसे एक बात का और आग्रह है। जहां स्टील प्लान्ट की उत्पादन क्षमता का ह्रास हो रहा है और हमारा इस्पात उद्योग घाटे में चल रहा है, साथ ही साथ जो कुछ भी आप उत्पादन करते है उसकी वितरण प्रणाली भी ठीक नहीं है।

इसलिए वितरण प्रणाली में जब तक आप सुधार नहीं करते हैं तब तक आपका जो उत्पादन होता है उस के वितरण में गड़बड़ी रहती हैं तो उसकी जवाबदेही आप पर होगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" दिनांक 20 जनवरी, 1974 में कहा गया है :

"Mr. Hiten Bhaye, Chairman of the Hindustan Steel, Limited, today urged the need for a rational and result-oriented distribution policy for steel, coupled with an all-out effort to step up production. Mr. Bhaya was speaking at a symposium on marketing of iron and steel products here. Mr. Bhaya said that in the present context it would be necessary to decentralise the distribution system, which would also mean that *ad hoc* arrangements and steps would be avoided"

इतना ही नहीं, आपकी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्रणाली इतनी गड़बड़ है कि "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स", दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1974 में यह बात कही गई है—स्टील मिनिस्टर श्री मोहन धारिया। इस प्रकार की चर्चा महाराष्ट्र की विधान परिषद् में इस्पात मंत्री महोदय ने की थी :

"Steel misused by bogus firms. 3,000 tonnes of steel were found misused from August, 1972 to March, 1973 by units registered as small scale industries, Mr. Kalyan Rao Patil, Minister of State of Industries, said today. He told the Legislative Council during question hour that these units, 251 out of 345, were found by Inspection Cell of the Industries Department existing on paper only. He said Central Directorate of Iron and Steel was considering appropriate action against these units."

आजतक इस प्रकार के जो घोटाले हो रहे हैं डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में उनके लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ?

साथ ही साथ मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि गांवों में रहने वाले ऐसे जो लोहार हैं जोकि हजारों की तादाद मे हैं, उनके हाथों जो रोजगार था जिसको अंग्रेजों ने छीना है, ब्रिटिश दासता के काल में उनके हाथ से लोहे का सारा का सारा उद्योग छीन लिया गया और आज लोहे के उद्योग में लगने वाले मे लोहार बेकार हैं, गांवों में तथा छोटे-छोटे कस्बों और शहरों में भी बेकार हैं, क्या उन के हाथ में काम देने की कोई योजना स्वीकार करने जा रहे हैं। इसके वास्ते मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के द्वारा ऐसे जो छोटे छोटे औजार हैं, ऐसे जो और कुछ इन्स मेंटस हैं उको बनाने का काम उन के हाथों में दें ताकि उनको काम करने में सहूलियत हो सके।

इस्पात उद्योग की मांग पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो निज उद्योग का, उसके उत्पादन का एक बहुत बड़ा असर इस्पात उद्योग पर भी पड़ता है।

खनिज उत्पादन वास्तव में इस्पात एवं अन्य उद्योग के लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है । साथ ही साथ अगर खनिज उत्पादन की हमारी क्षमता बढ़ती है तो खनिज सम्पदा को विदेशों में निर्यात करके हम फारेन एक्सचेंज भी पाते हैं । इस सिलसिले मे अगर हम देखते हैं तो चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना मे 436 करोड़ रुपया इस मद मे खर्च किया गया और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1140.02 करोड़ रुपए का हमने अपना लक्ष्य रखा । इस सम्बन्ध में अगर हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में खनिज के उत्पादन के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ा । ज्यादा नहीं, केवल एक मुद्दा मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं । कोयले का उत्पादन 1970 में 73.70 मिलियन टन, 1971 में 71.82 मिलियन टन, 1972 में 74.77 मिलियन टन और 1973 में 77.20 मिलियन टन हुआ । जहां तक स्वर्ण उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, 1970 में 3241 किलो 1971 में 3656 किलो, 1972 में 3296 किलो और 1973 में 3257 किलो उत्पादन हुआ । इसके बाद लौह अयस्क में 1970 मे 31.37 मिलियन टन, 1971 में 34.26 मिलियन टन, 1972 मे 35.19 मिलियन टन और 1973 में 35.03 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ । चूना पत्थर में 1970 में 23.84 मिलियन टन, 1971 में 25.07 मिलियन टन, 1972 में 25.68 मिलियन टन और 1973 में 23.34 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ । इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किए थे, उसके अंतिम वर्षों में जो उत्पादन के परिणाम आये हैं उसमें केवल कोयले में वृद्धि दिखाई है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी यह कहना है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल ने जो उत्पादन बताया है और आपने जो दिखाया है कि बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है उसमें हमको आशंका है । वे पंके कोल मैनेजमेंट अथोरिटी, एन०सी०डी०सी० और भारत कोकिंग कोल के जो बड़े बड़े पदों पर रहने वाले आफिसर्स हैं उन्होंने आंकड़ों के शब्दजाल में उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी दिखाई है लेकिन ला आफ एकोनामिक्स के आधार पर यदि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो फिर मूल्य में कमी आनी चाहिए लेकिन वैसा हुआ नहीं है । राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के मूल्य मे अंधाधुंध बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है । पहले हमको गांवों में चाहे कोयले को जलाने के काम मे हो या ईंट उद्योग के लिए या शहरों मे छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के काम के लिए बिहार में 1 रुपया या सवा रु या मन कोयला मिलता था लेकिन नेशनल ईजेशन के बाद कोयले की कीमत 8 रुपए मन हो गई है । यदि आप कहते हैं कि अंतिम चरण में लास्ट ईयर हमारे वैर कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो हमको उसमें आशंका है । अगर उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो फिर गड़बड़ी क्यों हुई, कीमत क्यों बढ़ी । ला आफ एकोनामिक्स के आधार पर तो यदि उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है तो कीमत गिरनी चाहिए लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ ।

कोयले की जहां तक ढुलाई का प्रश्न है, आप कहते है उसके कारण गड़बड़ी होती है और उसके लिए आपने एक कमेटी बनाई है । उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, उसकी लोडिंग कराने के लिए, एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजने के लिए आपके अपने विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं वह उसके चेयरमैन है कोल माइन्स एथारिटि के । एवं एन०सी०डी०सी० के स्पेशल अधिकारी हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड ने भी कंट्रोल रूम बनाना, लेकिन उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ ? दो दो बार बैठकें हुई उन की सिफारिशें भी आपको आयी लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती **और इसीलिये आपको रेल वैगन मिलने में असुविधा होती है रैकमेडेशन के बाद भी ।

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): He has made certain allegations against a Minister. He has not given them in writing. This should be expunged.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय,** पहले जिस अनुपात मे कोयले के लिये वैगन उपलब्ध होते थे, आज नही हो रहे हैं। क्या वजह है कि अब कोयले के वितरण और ढुलाई मे कोई भी अन्तर नही आया ?

MR CHAIRMAN Besides the hon Minister is not present in the House

AN HON MEMBER You should withdraw it

SHRI G P YADAV No question of withdrawing I am drawing the attention of the hon Minister of Steel and Mines so that he may take immediate action to see that coal is supplied in adequate quantities

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : सभापति जी, अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दे तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहू कि वह मेरा ध्यान तो दिला सकते है ऐसे प्रश्नो की ओर जो उन्हे इस समय परेशान करते है। लेकिन हमारे किसी सहयोगी के बारे मे कुछ ऐसे कहना जो बिल्कुल निराधार है और जिस का सम्बन्ध बहस से न हो मैं समझता हू बहुत ही अनुचित बात है और मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूगा कि इस तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान न दिया करे। अगर वह उन शब्दो को वापस ले ले तो बहस मे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हम एक दूसरे की बात बात को समझ सकते हैं।

डा० कर्वार (बम्बई दक्षिण) राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से किसी बात को कह देना यह ठीक नही। इसलिए वह उन शब्दो को वापस ले ले।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव सभापति महोदय, वापस लेने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, उन के खिलाफ हम ने प्रधान मंत्री को और राष्ट्रपति को मेमोरेन्डम दिया है। अगर उन के भ्रष्ट तरीके और भ्रष्ट आचरण के विषय मे मैं कुछ बोलता हू तो वापस लेने का कोई प्रश्न नही है। यह मेरा मौलिक अधिकार है। जिस चीज को मैं जानता हूं उस को कहने का हमे अधिकार है। इसलिये मैं ने कोई बात ऐसी नही कही है जिसे वापस लू।

MR CHAIRMAN Several Members have pointed out that you have taken a different line of an otherwise useful role of bringing certain matters to the notice of the Minister concerned But you have brought in other persons, particularly, a Minister of the Government First he is not present here Secondly, the manner in which you are making these allegations is not also quite in tune with the high standard which we follow in this House So I would appeal to you not to make such remarks You might have submitted a memorandum Those things are not relevant to the discussion now going on I would appeal to you not to make such remarks and I would also appeal to you to take the guidance given by the hon Minister, Shri Malaviya That would be in conformity with the standards that we expect in a debate like this So, you withdraw the allegations There are other ways open to you He has to respect his colleagues He has I suppose withdrawn it

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव ठीक है साहब।

चौथी योजना के अन्त मे कोयले का जो उत्पादन था उस मे बढ़ा कर साढे 13 करोड टन करने की योजना सरकार की पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे है और उस पर लगभग 850 करो० मत्रालय का खर्च होगा और उस धनराशि का प्राविधान पांचवी योजना मे है। मेरा कहना है कि केवल आकडो से काम नही चलेगा, बल्कि मैं चाहता हू कि कोयले का उत्पादन वास्तविकता मे

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

देश में बड़े कोयले के उत्पादन से ही हमारी सारी की सारी इंडस्ट्रीज, चाहे बिजली की हो, कल कारखाने हों, चाहे रेलें हों चलती हैं अतः उसे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और साथ ही साथ उस मशीनरी को जिस में बड़े बड़े अधिकारी बैठे हैं, जो शब्द जाल के आंकड़ों में आप को डालते है, उन के ऊपर भी पैनी निगाह रखी जाये ताकि पांचवी योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे हो सकें ।

सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, कोकिंग कोल के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ गैर कोकिंग कोल के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वितरण प्रणाली इतनी भ्रष्ट हो गई है कि समूचा हमारा आर्थिक औद्योगिक ढांचा चरमरा उठा है । क्या उस सम्बन्ध मे हमारे मंत्री महोदय पुनर्विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं ? नीतियां देश के लिये, जनता के लिये बननी है । अगर उस नीति के कारण हम को कठिनाई हो, देश-वासियो को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पडता हो तो क्या उस नीति मे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नही है ? इस के लिये मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इस के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करें ।

कुछ ही दिन पहले माननीय खान मत्री ने लखनऊ मे कहा, और किसी ने शायद उन से पूछा कि क्या आप नेशनेलाइजेशन से पीछे हट रहे हैं, जैसे व्हीट टेक ओवर में पीछे हटे ? तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारी लाश पर ही पीछे हटेंगे । मेरा उन से निवेदन है कि केवल भावना के साथ नेशनेलाइजेशन को नहीं जोडना चाहिये । वितरण मे जो खामिया आई उस के कारण लोगो का जो दैनिक जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया, सारे उद्योग धंधे ठप्प हो गये, बिजली के उत्पादन मे कमी आयी, उस को भावना से नही जोड़ना चाहिए । नीतिया जनहित के लिये होती है और उन में परिवर्तन की गुजायश रहती है । अगर आप इस प्रकार का उद्घोष भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिये, बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिये, चीन के द्वारा ली गई 14 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि को निकालने के लिये करते तो मेरी समझ में यह बात आती । लेकिन भावना के साथ इस प्रश्न को न जोड़ा जाये । आज देश में एक साधारण रसोई बनाने वाले के लिये या जो कारखाने वाले लोग हैं, बिजली के कारखानो में कोयले की कमी के कारण जो संकट आया है, वितरण प्रणाली में जो दोष आया हैं इस के कारण हमारा अर्थ-तंत्र, औद्योगिक ढांचा और आम लोगों का दैनिक जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस विषय पर सोचते हुए पुनर्विचार करें ताकि देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को बचाया जा सके ।

अन्त में मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं । सरकार ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन मजदूरों को क्या मिला ? जब सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद उस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में सुधार नही कर सकती और उत्पादन-क्षमता को नही बढ़ा सकी, तो फिर उस को इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए । साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि कोयला-उत्पादन और अन्य उद्योग-धंधों मे जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन को उन उद्योगो में साझीदार बनाया जाये । अगर मजदूर उन उद्योगों में साझीदार बनता है, पार्टनर बनता है, उन मे मालिकाना हक प्राप्त करता है, तो उस की उत्पादन-क्षमता बढ़ेगी । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस्पात उद्योग और कोयला खदानो में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को उन उद्योगों में भागीदार बनाया जाये, ताकि वे समझ सके कि ये हमारे उद्योग हैं । आज स्थिति यह है कि सरकार सब कुछ अपने हाथ में लेती जा रही है, वह स्वयं उन उद्योगों को चला नहीं सकती है और मजदूरों को सहयोग देने और उत्पादन बढ़ाने का आह्वान करती है ।

सरकार इन उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाये और मजदूर अपना श्रम लगायें । उन उद्योगों

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

की उत्पादन-क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए और उन में जो त्रुटियां आ गई हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए मजदूरों को भागीदार बनाया जाये, उन का सहयोग और योगदान लिया जाये। ऐसा करने से हमारे इन उद्योगों की उत्पादन-क्षमता मे वृद्धि होगी।

सरकार ने वैगनों की सप्लाई के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई है, उस की सिफ़ारिशों को कान देखेगा ? आज स्थिति यह है कि वैगन नही मिल रहे हैं। समस्तीपुर डिविजन मे, जो एन० ई० रेलवे का सदर-मुकाम है, सत्तर, अस्सी गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई है। जब स्वयं रेलवे की यह स्थिति है, तो फिर वह दूसरे उद्योगों के लिए क्या करेगी। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करें, ताकि लोगों को आसानी से और समय पर कोयला मिल सके।

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, for the purpose of our records, to make your statement of withdrawal of allegations clearer, I am taking it as withdrawn.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने आप के सामने सारी बातें रखी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नही कही है, जिस को वापिस लेने का प्रश्न उठता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us be clear. The hon. Members have objected to your statement making allegations. You have been good enough to withdraw it. I wanted to make it clearer for the purpose of our records.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं विदड्रा करने के पक्ष में नही हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you are going back.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, आप हमारे अधिकारों का संरक्षण करने के लिए बैठे हुए है। मैंने कहा है कि हम उन के भ्रष्ट आचरण के खिलाफ़ राष्ट्रपति से मिले हैं—और 51 एम० एन० एज० और 11 एम० पीज० के हस्ताक्षर के साथ मिले हैं। उन का इतिहास रगा हुआ है। मैं नही समझता हूं कि मैंने उन के सम्बन्ध में आज कोई विशेष बात कही है।

MR CHAIRMAN: I wanted you to understand the strong feelings expressed by several Members of this House to the categorical allegations you have made against a colleague of yours. The hon. Minister, Mr. Malaviya, also pointed out that during this debate, of course, you could make criticisms against the Ministry but to drag in the name of another person, another Minister, is not in tune with the practice here. So, I made an appeal to you and you said, *theek hai*. I just wanted to make it clear for the purpose of our records.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं श्री मालवीय की भावना से सहमत हूं।

MR CHAIRMAN: So, the record will be that you have withdrawn it.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव नही, मैंने वापस नहीं लिया है। वापस लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। रात-दिन हाउस मे** चर्चा होती है। रेलवे मंत्रालय मे पहले बड़े बड़े अफ़सर घूस लेते थे। अब तो और जुल्म होने लगा है। यह चर्चा तो रात-दिन होती है। मैंने क्या कहा है, जो मैं विदड्रा करूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this case, let us be fair, you have made very specific allegations against the Minister.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों के बावजूद रेल की ढुलाई में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है और रेलवे वैगनों

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

की सफाई में किसी प्रकार का सुधार नहीं हुआ है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter; that is not at all the issue here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I appeal to him, Sir, to withdraw those things; otherwise, you have the powers to expunge.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, जिन बातों की चर्चा सारे देश भर में है, यदि उन का उल्लेख किया गया है, तो उस में कौन सी बुरी बात है ? जो आलोचनायें की गई हैं, वे रिकार्ड पर रहनी चाहिए । उन का रिकार्ड से नहीं निकालना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kachwai was not present here at that time. Several hon. members have raised objections to this statement. This has to be decided because I took it that he had withdrawn those allegations.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: मंत्री महोदय की भावना से मैं सहमत हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to be fair to hon. members. And I expect some response from Mr. Yadav also. In the interest of high level of discussion, I am appealing to him.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : माननीय सदस्य को इस बात का पूरा अधिकार है कि वह कोयला खदानों में होने वाले काम या कोयले के वितरण की टीका-टिप्पणी करें । अगर वह उसमें भ्रष्टाचार देखते हैं, तो वह उसके बारे में भी टीका-टिप्पणी कर सकते हैं । उनको इस का पूरा अधिकार है । मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि वह ऐसा न करें । मुझे जो सफाई देनी होगी, वह मैं अपने भाषण में दे दूंगा । मैं बता दूंगा कि वह गलत आधार पर ऐसा कह रहे हैं । लेकिन अगर वह एक माननीय सदस्य, और खास तौर से मेरे कुलीग, के बारे में कोई ऐसी बात कहते हैं, जो मैं स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता हूं, जिसका मैं सही नहीं समझता हूं, और उनके बारे में वह वैयक्तिक रूप से काई आक्रमण करते हैं, तो मुझे यह कहने का पूरा अधिकार है कि वह उसको वापस ले लें और सभापति महोदय, आप उनका वापिस लेने के लिए कहें, और अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो आपको पूरा अधिकार है कि आप उसको रिकार्ड से निकाल दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, you come forward now. You know the principles on which one should base allegations.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि माननीय खान और इस्पात मंत्री की भावना से मैं सहमत हूं । मैंने कोई वैयक्तिक बात नहीं कही है । मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय की चर्चा की है कि वह भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा है ।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: That is all right. Those portions regarding specific allegations against any member which were not justified should be taken out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I remember aright, and it will be verified from the records, Mr. Yadav made certain specific allegation personally against Mr. So-and-so. That is a very serious allegation and I cannot allow that kind of allegation. I appeal to the good sense of the hon. Member. But if you say it was done as a sort of a general statement, it does not tally with your earlier statement. If you

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just say, 'I did not mean like that, I was only making a general statement', that is all right. But if you pin-point a person and say like that, then it becomes a very serious personal allegation, and it does not befit a Member of Parliament. I will appeal to your good sense to withdraw it.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, यह मैं तीसरी बार कहता हू कि इस्पात और खान मत्रालय के मत्री महोदय की भावना से मैं सहमत हु । मैंने व्यक्तिगत बात नही कही । रेलवे मत्रालय की बात कही और वहा इस तरह की बातें होती हैं । उसके खिलाफ हम नागरिक यहां सदन में कहते है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then if he had made any personal allegation against any specific person, it will be expunged.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): It should be expunged

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय नही, सभापति महोदय, आप क्या चाहते हैं कि हम उनकी तारीफ करे ? वह गलत काम करे और हम उनकी तारीफ करे ? तारीफ करने के लिए तो उधर के सारे लोग बैठे हुए है... (व्यवधान) ....हम उसके लिए नही आए है । अच्छा काम अगर कोई मंत्री करेगा तो हम निश्चित उसकी तारीफ करेंगे लेकिन जो व्यक्ति भ्रष्ट होगा उसकी तारीफ हम नही कर सकते उसकी हम निन्दा करेंगे । ...(व्यवधान) ...उसको रेकार्ड पर रहना चाहिए (अगर आरोप जो लगाए है वह सब गलत है तो जिन मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए है वह मंत्री आकर सफाई दे सकते है । लेकिन रेकार्ड पर रहना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Yadav appreciated the view-point placed by the hon. Minister. I think it should be closed there and the Chair should not be asked to expunge anything because at no stage he has withdrawn. I think the matter should be closed there and the House should proceed further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You understand the background. He has already made a specific allegation against a specific Minister. Later on, he says, 'I only made a general statement.' Then how does it tally? In order that we accept his later statement that he was only making a general statement, we accept his later statement and the earlier one stands removed so that it may be in tune with his later one clarifying the earlier statement.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : सभापति महोदय मैं इस्पात और खान मत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हू और समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हू । जो मागे मत्री महोदय ने रखी है और अगली पचवर्षीय योजना मे उन्होने जो प्रावधान रखे हैं वह ऐसे हैं कि जिनसे जो इनका मकसद है वह शायद पूरा नही होगा । जितनी मागे उन्होने रखी हैं वह कम करके रखी हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि इनमे बढोत्तरी की जावे । अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता महानुभाव ने और बातो को कहते हुए यह बात भी कही कि और कुछ हुआ या नही हुआ लेकिन कोयले का उत्पादन बढा है । सब से अहम बात यह है कि कोयले का उत्पादन क्यों बढा? मैं उसके सबध में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तभी सभव हुआ कि जब कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ । अगर कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता तो

यह संभव नहीं होता कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ता। ऐसे लोग जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के विरोध में हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात जिनको समझ में नहीं आती उनके मुंह से भी अगर यह बात सुनने को मिलती है कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो मुझे संतोष होता है, हालांकि पूरे देश में एक भ्रम को फैलाने की चेष्टा की जाती है, जब भी कहीं कोई सवाल होता है किसी भी कारणवश किसी उद्योगधन्धे में कोई कमी आती है तो कोयले का नाम लोग लेना शरू कर देते हैं। पिछली बार जब रेलवे में आंशिक हड़तालें कहीं-कहीं हुई या और भी बात हुई जिसके फलस्वरूप इस्पात उद्योग में कुछ काम घट गया तो वहां पर भी यही सवाल उठाया गया कि कोयला नहीं मिलता इसलिए स्टील प्लान्ट बन्द होने वाले हैं। बात दरअसल यह थी कि कोयले की कमी नही बल्कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी की वजह से यह हुआ था। स्टील प्लांट में सिर्फ कोयला नही बल्कि और भी रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध नही हो रहा था लेकिन जब हाउस में सवाल उठाया गया तो सिर्फ कोयले का नाम लिया गया। तो एक भ्रम फैलाने की बात चल रही है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की वजह से कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है जबकि दरअसल स्थिति यह है कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अभी जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के सबसे बड़े विरोधी है उन्होंने भी इस बात को मंजूर किया तो इससे बड़ी बात और क्या हो सकती है?

उत्पादन बढ़ा है यह बात सही है लेकिन देश में संकट अभी बढ़ा है कोयले का इसमें भी कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा तो वह कोयला गया कहां, थोड़ी मैं इसकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। आपको पता है कि देश के पावर हाउससेज में कोयले का कंजम्पशन बढ़ा है। देश के स्टील प्लान्ट्स में कोयले का कंजम्पशन बढ़ा है। अकेले पावर हाउसेज को जहां 1971–72 में 15 मिलियन टन कोयला देते थे आज उनको 21 मिलियन टन कोयला देना पड़ा है। स्टील प्लान्ट्स में जहां 13 मिलियन या करीब सवा तेरह मिलियन टन देना पड़ता था वहां आज साढ़े तेरह मिलियन टन देना पड़ा है। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रावधान है कि अकेले स्टील प्लान्ट्स की खपत 34 मिलियन टन हो जायगी और पावर हाउसेज की 43 मिलियन टन हो जायेगी। केवल इन दो विभागों में करीब 73 मिलियन टन कोयला खप जायेगा और रेलवे तथा देश के और भी छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे जो हैं, स्माल कन्ज्यूमर्स हैं, जो ब्रिक वर्निंग के लिए कोयला चाहते हैं या घरों में जलाने के लिए जो कोयला लेना चाहते है उनकी मांगों की हम पूर्ति नहीं कर पाएंगे जो क्षमता हमने इस समय रखी है उसके मुताबिक 135 मिलियन टन का जो प्रावधान रखा है अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में अगर उस पर आप स्टिक करना चाहते हैं तो देश को जो जरूरत है उसके मुताबिक कोयला हम नही दे सकते। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोयले के संबंध में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए और इसका जो उत्पादन लक्ष्य हमने रखा है, जो क्षमता रखी है उसे बढ़ाने की दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिए।

आज कितनी वर्दनाक हालत है उसका सिर्फ एक उदाहरण मैं रखना चाहता हूं। हालांकि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डेय]

अकेले ब्रिक बर्निंग में कितना लास लोगों को हो रहा है इसका आप अनुमान इससे लगाये, 1969–70 में प्रति दिन कम से कम 550 वैगन उनको देते थे, 70–71 में 345 कर दिया था, 72–73 मे 386 कर दिया था और आज प्रति दिन हम कुल मिलाकर सिर्फ 70 वैगन उनको देते हैं। तो बात सही है लोगों को कोयले की कमी होगी। देश मे कोयला कितना भी बढ़े लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे चलाने वाले लोग हैं या जो ब्रिक बर्निंग के लिए कोयला चाहते है अथवा घरों मे जलाने के लिए जिनको कोयला चाहिए उनको अगर पर्याप्त मात्रा मे कोयला नही मिलेगा तो यह बात कहने के लिए हम कह सकते हैं कि उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट कम है, उनको कम परसेंटेज मे कोयला चाहिए, लेकिन उनके सामने कठिनाई रहेगी। मेरे ख्याल में इस तरह से देश में कोयले का संकट न हो, स्माल कन्ज्यूमर्स को कोयला मिल सके इसके लिए कोयले के उत्पादन लक्ष्य में बढोत्तरी होनी चाहिए और उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, जो नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ, उसके बाद इसको सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी मंत्री महोदय की थी। मंत्री महोदय ने उस जिम्मेदारी को सम्भालने की कोशिश तो की, लेकिन बहुत सा काम बाकी है, जो अभी भी उनको करना है। आज राष्ट्रीकरण के बाद यह कहने मे तकलीफ होती है कि बहुत से कोयला खदानो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता। है। बहुत से कोयला खदानों में मजदूर आज भी उन्हीं झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, जिनमें पहले रहते थे, उनके रहने के लिये मकान नही हैं। बहुत सी कोलियरीज मे दवा-दारू की व्यवस्था नही है। इन कामों मे तो तनिक भी विलम्ब नही होना चाहिए था, लेकिन दो साल के बाद भी यह व्यवस्था न हो पायी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से उम्मीद करता हूं कि वे इस काम को जल्द से जल्द अपने हाथ में लेंगे और पूरा जल्दी कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

आज यह एक सब से बड़ी भयावह बात हो गई है कि एक तरफ तो पीने का पानी नही है, दवादारू की व्यवस्था नही है, रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ उनको खाने के लिये अनाज भी नही मिलता है। कोयला खदानो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो के लिये राशन की व्यवस्था भी नही है। राशन की जो भी व्यवस्था है, वह उनको पहुच नही पाती है। क्या यह आप की जिम्मेदारी नही है कि उन के खाने के लिये अनाज दे? इस के पहले जब देश मे अन्न सकट हुआ, कोयला खदान मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था की गयी थी, लेकिन आज यह पहला मौका है जब कोयला खदान के मजदूरो को खाना नहीं मिलता है, उन को अनाज नही मिल पाता है, पैसा देने पर भी नही मिल पाता है—यह गम्भीर समस्या है।

मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी—नशनलाइजेशन एक्ट मे इन्होने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिये, प्रोवीजन रखा था, करीब 30 करोड रुपया रखा था। मैं बहुत सी आइटम्ज को छोड़ देता हू, केवल दो आइटम्ज के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं—पुराने मालिकों के पास मजदूरों का जो बकाया पैसा है, मुझे

पता नहीं वह आप कहां से पूरा करेंगे। मैं सिर्फ गोरखपुरी प्रथा का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं जो वहां पर पहले चलती थी। इसके अन्तर्गत मजदूर 11 महीने से एग्रीमेंट पर काम करने के लिये आते थे और वे मिल-मालिक उन से 11 महीने तक काम करा कर उनको पैसा नहीं देते थे, बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ उन से काम लिया जाता था, इस तरह का 26 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है .....

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांण्डे (गोरखपुर): अब 28 करोड़ रुपया है।

श्री दामोदर पांण्डे : इसी तरह से प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड में 11 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। कम्पेन्सेशन का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह से मजदूरों की साल-साल भर की कमाई उन को नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—मजदूरों के लिए आपने कानून में जो व्यवस्था कर दी है, उतनी ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि उन को यह भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इन मजदूरों का जो भी पैसा होगा वह आप किसी भी तरह से उन को देने की व्यवस्था करें, इस के सम्बन्ध में आप को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

इण्डिया फायर ब्रिक्स का एक कारखाना मेरे क्षेत्र में है और उस के ही बगल में आसाम सिलनाइट का कारखाना है। जिस तरह से इस कारखाने के मालिकों ने बदनीयती कर के उस कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया था, उसी तरह की हालत आज इण्डिया फायर ब्रिक्स के कारखाने में हो रही है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आसाम सिलनाइट का कारखाना सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। इण्डिया फायर ब्रिक्स का कारखाना भी तीन महीनों से बन्द पड़ा है, वहां के मजदूर दर-दर के भिखारी बन रहे हैं, उनको रोजी नहीं मिल रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस्पात मंत्रालय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और उस कारखाने को अपने हाथ में ले ले जिससे वहां काम करने वाले 1200 मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी की सुरक्षा हो सके।

आज कोयला खदानों की जो स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में केवल एक-दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जहां एक तरफ हमारे मजदूरों ने संगठित हो कर सरकार का साथ दिया, वहां के अधिकारियों के साथ सहयोग दिया, लेकिन आज वहां काम करने वाले अफसर उनको परेशान कर रहे हैं। परेशान ही नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि मेरा तो कहना यह है कि वे काम में गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं। अभी तक मजदूरों की हड़ताल की बात सुनने में आती थी, अफसरों की हड़ताल नहीं होती थी, लेकिन अब वहां अफसरों की हड़ताल होती है। वे पुराने लोग जो पहले मालिकों की तरफ से शोषण करते थे, जब यह महसूस करने लगे कि उनके शोषण का रास्ता बन्द हो गया है, तो वे नई शोषण प्रणाली से नये ढंग से अपना राज्य कायम करना चाहते हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार करें।

खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिये जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हो रही है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हमारे मजदूर सरकार से यह अपेक्षा रखते थे कि उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये और अधिक व्यवस्था की जायेगी,

[श्री दामोदर पाण्डे]

लेकिन बदकिस्मती से आज यह कहना पड़ता है कि मजदूरों के लिये यह एक सपना-सा बन कर रह गया है। आज खदानों में एक्सीडेन्ट का रेट बढ़ गया है। इस काम के लिये जो सुपरविजन होना चाहिये था, जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी जिस कारगर ढंग से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी, वह सुपरविजन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनावें। आज वहां के अफसरान दफ्तरों में बैठ कर ताश खेलते हैं अपनी यूनियन की बातें करते हैं, जो जिम्मेदारी उनको सौंपी गई है उस जिम्मेदारी की बातें नहीं करते हैं ऐसे अफसरों की निगरानी की जानी चाहिये और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): सभापति जी, यह मंत्रालय हमारे देश के विकास के लिये मूलभूत आधार इस्पात और कोयला पैदा करने वाला है और इस मायने में स्वभावतः बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आज के जमाने में न सिर्फ उद्योग बल्कि खेती का विकास भी इस्पात और कोयले के विकास के बिना सम्भव नहीं है और इसी पृष्ठभूमि में जब कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था तो देश के जन-जीवन ने उस का स्वागत किया था। मगर, सभापति जी, इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ ही, इस टेक-ओवर के साथ ही सरकार ने बड़ी कोशिश की कि उसे किसी तरह से नाकाम बनाया जाये और इसी लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण होते ही पुराने कोयला खदान के मालिकों को उन्हीं कोयला खदानों को बरबाद करने का पूरा अवसर दिया गया, उन के बहकावे पर उन के लठैतों को कारखाने में भरती किया गया और इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया उन्हें नाजायज तौर पर दिया गया.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सही बात नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: मैं निराधार बात नहीं कहता हूं। कुछ लाल-बुझक्कड़ उधर बैठे हुए हैं जो कभी कभी बूझ जाते हैं।

सभापति जी, एक काल-एटेन्शन मैंने इसी सदन में धोरी खदान में जो गोली काण्ड हुआ था, 6-3-1973 को, उस के बारे में दिया था, उस समय मुझे उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि आगे जवाब आयेगा, उस के बाद वह मंत्री जी ही चले गये। लेकिन अब पिछले महीने मेरे पास जवाब आया है जिस में कबूल किया गया है कि जबूर कर के, लठैतों के नाम पर घेरा डाल कर पुराने मिल मालिकों ने 76 हजार रुपया रुकवा दिया। उस ऐशारेस के फुलफिलमेन्ट के रूप में मुझे 15 फरवरी, 1974 को जवाब मिला है जिस में कहा गया है—

"A decision was accordingly taken at 10-30 P M by Deputy Custodian General to pay at a flat rate of Rs 4 per head per day on the basis of the attendance as per wage bills submitted to Coal Mines Authority In respect of Quarry No 2, it was decided that the workers would be paid at the rate of Rs 2 per head per day only and the balance paid on scrutiny, because it was learnt that the number of inductees there was very large"

यह तो उस समय की बात है। बाद में यह साबित हो गया कि यह सब जाल था। इसके लिए अब क्या हुआ है ?

यह भी कि :

"Subsequent assessment shows that out of an advance payment of Rs. 76,000, an amount of Rs. 51,000 has already been adjusted against the work done through the same contractors as verified by the same authority. An amount of Rs. 7000 has been paid back by the contractors."

76 हजार रुपए में यह कहते हैं उन्हीं को फिर काम का ठेका देकर उनके उस एमाउन्ट को एडजस्ट करा लिया गया है । बाकी उन्होंने अपने घर से पैसा नहीं दिया है जिन्होंने घेर कर गोली चलवाई थी ।

यह भी दिया है :

"It is unfortunate that more or less as a result of this pressure the Custodian-General died of a heart attack."

He succumbed to it and he died.

जिससे इनके अफसर की भी मृत्यु हो गई गोली चली, बहुत से लोग मारे गए और उस कन्ट्रैक्टर को, एक्स ओनर को इनाम में फिर कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया । तो जो 76 हजार रुपया उस ने जबरन नाजायज तौर पर ले लिया था अपने लठैतियों के लिए वह रुपया उससे वापिस लिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं अभी भी उन व्यक्तियों को जेल में रखने के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है या नहीं ? अगर अभी भी उनको काम दिया जा रहा है तो फिर कोयले के उत्पादन में सैचुरेटेज होगा या नहीं कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण में जो अव्यवस्था फैल रही है वह होगी या नहीं ? तो यह उनके रिकार्ड की बात है जिसका मैं ने हवाला दे दिया है और इसको देखकर आप समुचित कार्यवाही करें ।

इसी तरह का एक हवाला मैं और देना चाहता हूं । जिस समय इस्को का उत्पादन बहुत नीचे चला गया था तो देश हित को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने उसको अपने प्रबन्ध में लिया था । लेने के बाद पुराने सभी प्रबन्धक कायम रह गए । उसमें ऐसे लोग रह गए जिनकी जालसाजी पकड़ी गई । जिन्होंने अपनी कार्यवधि पूरी हो जाने के बाद जाल किया । जाली टेलेक्स मेसेज भेजा । उस मेसेज को मैं आपके जरिए मन्त्री महोदय को सुना रहा हूं । इसको वे सुनें । यह 6-3-72 का है जिस मेसेज में उन एन० आर० दत्त, जिनको कस्टोडियन जनरल बनाया है इन्होंने बर्नपुर का, उन्होंने कलकत्ता इस्को के पास भेजा :

"Reference 5726 CB of 6-9-72; the actual date of birth is 3-1-13 though it is recorded as 3-6-1912."

1912 के बदले में 1913 मेरे जन्मवर्ष को कर दिया जाये । यह उन्होंने तब दिया है जब यह जाल मालूम हुआ है । तो ऐसा जो जालसाज है उस के पास इस्को का प्रबन्ध आज भी पड़ा हुआ है । (व्यवधान) तो इस तरह के लोगों को रखा गया । अभी भी प्रबन्धकों का वह पूरा काफिला वहां मौजूद है । ऐसी स्थिति में हम आशा नहीं करते कि ऐसे लोग उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हमारे मददगार होंगे । तो इस तरह की हालत है । यह सरकार एक तरफ देश हित को ध्यान में रखकर या जनता की मनोभावना को खयाल में रखकर या शायद वोट लेने के लिए एक अच्छा कदम उठाती है तो उसके साथ चार बुरे कदमों को इस तरह जोड़ देती है कि लोगों के सामने निकम्मी नजर आ जाये । इसी का नतीजा यह है कि बहुत दिनों के बाद जो आशा लोगों को बंधी थी कि कोयले और इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी उसमें आज फिर हर जगह

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

संकट नजर आ रहा है अभी हाल में बोकारो के 1500 कन्स्ट्रक्शन इंजीनियर्स हड़ताल पर हैं । वे अपनी मांग लेकर गए थे अभी 27-3-74 को मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के पास मिलने के लिए। मिलने के लिए उन्हे समय दिया गया था पहले से । उसके मुताबिक वे गए जब गये तो पुलिस बुलवाई गई' लाठीचार्ज हुआ, गिरफ्तारियां हुई और गिरफ्तार करके बहुत जेल भेजे गए और बहुत घायल किये गए। यह मैं इंजीनियरो की बात कह रहा हू, मजदूरो की बात नही है जिन पर सरकार को लाठी चलाने की आदत हो गई है और उनपर लाठी चलाने की बात को भारी बात के रूप मे गिना भी नही जाता है।

ह बोकारो मे अभी हुआ है और बोकारो के निर्माण कार्य मे भारी नुकसान पड रहा है । 15 सौ इंजीनियर्स का अभी भी बड़ा आन्दोलन है। अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी ऐसे मसलो पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र ध्यान नही देंगे तो जो उन्होने अभी पिछले दिनो एलान किया था कि वे इस्पात के मामले मे विभिन्न कारखानो को एक तरह से विकेन्द्रित करके कुछ ज्यादा अधिकार देने जा रहे उसमे ऐसी परिस्थिति मे बहुत बडा घाटा हो जायेगा। जो व्यक्तिगत पूंजीपति हैं वे अपने मुनाफे की फिक्र मे भी रहते हैं। हमारे प्रबन्धक जिनको सामूहिक सम्पत्ति मे विश्वास नही है, जिनको पब्लिक सेक्टर के अस्तित्व मे ही विश्वास नही है, जो जायज या नाजायज पैरवी या डिग्री के आधार पर नौकरी मे आते हैं उनमे विश्वास नही है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से रहे । कुछ टाटा के चुनकर इस्पात के मालिक बना दिए जाते हैं जिसका नतीजा बड़ा भंयकर होता है । अभी बोकारो के जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं खन्ना साहब उनके बारे में खबर है—कहां तक सही है ? मंत्री जी खण्डन कर दें तो मुझे खुशी होगी—कि 47 वैगन लोहा ब्लैक के रुप मे उन्होंने टाटा को भेजा है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी खण्डन करे। मेरे पास सबूत है, मैं फिर सदन मे आना चाहूंगा उन्होंने 47 वैगन लोहा ब्लैक के रूप में टाटा के पास अन-अथराइज्ड रूप मे भेजा है । मैं चाहूंगा सी० बी० आई० से इसकी जांच करवाई जावे । मुझे यकीन है जबतक जमशेदपुर का कारखाना टाटा के हाथ मे रहेगा तबतक राउरकेला या दुर्गापुर या बेकारो का कारखाना कभी भी मुनाफा नही कर सकेगा क्योंकि टाटा के आदमी दुर्गापुर मे घुसाये गए हैं, बोकारो मे घुसाये गए हैं और राउरकेला मे घुसाये गए हैं। वहां से वे सस्ते मे कच्चा माल या तैयार माल भेजते हैं। दो चार लाख लेकर 25 लाख का माल भेजते हैं। इसलिए उनके रहते वहा कुछ होने नही जा रहा है । आपको बहुत प्रेम है टाटा से—अब तो वे एयरमार्शल हो गए हैं—तो उनको आप कोल माइन्स एथारिटी का चेयरमैन बना दीजिए जैसे एयर इंडिया का बना दिया है लेकिन बीच मे टाटा को रखकर बगल मे आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने कभी भी क्षमता पर काम नही कर पायेंगे, कभी भी मुनाफे पर नही चल पायेंगे जबकि उन्हीं के आदमी नीचे से ऊपर तक उनमें भरे हुए हैं। उनको एक मुशाहर तो आप सरकार की ओर से देते हैं लेकिन उससे कई गुना मुशाहर उनको टाटा की ओर से मिलती रही है । टाटा लगातार बोकारो के निर्माण के खिलाफ थे, राउरकेला के खिलाफ थे, खुलेआम उसके खिलाफ थे कि इस्पात कारखाने नही बनने चाहिए।

ऐसी स्थिति में जो संकट पैदा हो रहा है हमारे उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अगर सरकार उन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देगी तो हमारे उत्पादन पर यह संकट गहरा होता चला जायेगा। हिंडालको एक ऐसा कारखाना है जहां पर सरकार की ओर से सारी सहूलियतें दी गई है। कारखाने के लिए कुछ सहूलियतें दी जायें इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं क्योंकि देश के औद्योगिकरण के लिए वह आवश्यक हो सकता है लेकिन सारी सरकारी सहायता आम जनता के बल पर दिए जाने के बाद आज बिड़ला जी के कारखाने का नतीजा क्या है ? मेरे पास कई तार आ गए हैं, आपकी इजाजत से में चाहूंगा वह तार सदन की टेबिल पर रख* दूं और बोकारो के इंजीनियर जो गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उनके फोटो भी सदन की टेबिल पर रख दूं । मंत्री जी देखें किस तरह का सुलूक उनके साथ किया गया है। उस तार के मुताबिक हिंडालको के प्रबन्धकों ने कारखाना बन्द कर दिया है 12 तारीख से। स्टाफ के लोगों पर भीतर जाने की रोक लगा दी गई है। मैंने मन्त्री जी से बात की थी। मुझे पता चला है, मैं इनसे कह देना चाहता हूं कि इनको धोखा दिया गया, बिड़ला जी की ओर से कहा गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बिजली देना बन्द कर दिया है इसलिए हम कारखाने में लाक-आउट करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन जहांतक मुझे मालूम है इनके विभाग के ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी ने यू पी विद्युत बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से बातें की थीं और यह बातें गलत साबित हुई। तो गलत-बहाना करके भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय को धोखा दिया गया और 12 तारीख से कारखाने पर तालाबन्दी कर दी गई है। अब जो मजदूर हैं वे क्या करें ? इसलिए वहां कभी भी अशाति का खतरा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या पुलिस, खास करके मिर्जापुर के डी० एम०, एस० पी० कभी भी बिड़ला के खिलाफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं उनकी वफादारी बहुगुणा से ज्यादा घनश्याम दास बिड़ला के प्रति है क्योंकि वे बिड़ला का पैसा खाते हैं। मैं उसका भुक्तभोगी हूं। मैं रेणुकोट गया था, एक सभा थी, उसके लिए जब मैं अपने माइक के पास पहुंचा तो एक एस० डी० ओ० आये और कहा कि हम 144 लगा रहे हैं। मैंने कहा क्यों, क्या हो गया तो उन्होंने कहा अशांति हो जायेगी। मैंने कहा मेरे भाषण से अशांति क्यों हो जायेगी, उन्होंने कहा अशांति हो जायेगी। मैं ने कहा ठीक है, आपको अशांति का खतरा है तो मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूं कि शांति रहेगी। अगर मुझे गिरफ्तार कीजियेगा तो अशांति होगी, अगर मुझे रोकियेगा तो अशांति होगी। मैने उनकी अवज्ञा करके वहां भाषण दिया। बाद में वे आये गिरफ्तार करने। हम ने कहा कि नहीं अब मैं अगर गिरफ्तार हो जाऊंगा तो अशान्ति हो जायेगी, मैं भाषण दूंगा, मैंने भाषण दिया, शान्ति की अपील की मजदूरों से। बाद मे गिरफ्तार कर के मुझे ले जाने लगे तो लोगों ने घेर लिया। फिर उन्हों ने कहा कि लोगों को समझाइये मैं ने कहा कि अब तो मैं गिरफ्तार हूं, मैं कैसे भाषण दे सकता हू, आप तो माइक छीन कर ले गये हैं। तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं आप बोलिये शान्ति के लिये नहीं तो पचासों लोग घायल हो जायेंगे। फिर वही लोग लाउट स्पीकर ले आये, 144 को तुड़वाने के लिये मुझे से कहा। मैं ने अपील की और शान्ति हुई, और मुझे पकड़ कर मिर्जापुर जेल में ले गये। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार रेणुकूट मेंपंगु बनी हुई है। मुख्य मंत्री जी का खत

*The Speaker not having subseque ntly accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

मेरे पास आया है लेकिन उन की बात नहीं चल रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार धोखे मे रह रही है और वहा भी उत्पादन बन्द हो रहा है और कारखाने के मालिक इस तरह से जानबूझ कर मिले बन्द कर रहे है क्यो कि भारत के करोड़पतियो की यह नीति हो गई है कि उत्पादन घटाओ मुनाफा बढाओ। कम पैदा कर के ज्यादा कीमत पर बेच कर के मनाफा कमाओ। अधिक पैदा करने से जो देश को शक्ति है उस मे शायद ज्यादा मुनाफा न होने पाये। यह चीज हमारे कायला के उत्पादन मे बाधा डाल रही है जिस के बारे मे पुराने कायला खदानो के मालिक उस के बारे मे मुझे खबर मिली है मैं आशा करता था कि हमारे मित्र माननीय पाटे जी को ज्यादा जानकारी होगी लेकिन मै समझता हू कि पुराने कायला खानो के मालिक यह साजिश कर रहे है कि कायला का उत्पादन जान बूझ कर खानो पर कायला का ढेर लगा हुआ है बाहर कायला नहीं जा रहा है रेल गाडिया बन्द है हमारे समस्तीपुर डिवीजन मे जहा 5 गाडिया चलती थी अब केवल एक चल रही है चार बन्द है। ना रेलगाडिया का कमी के कारण बन्द है उन का कायला नहीं मिल रहा है और मन्त्री जी कहेंगे कि कायला का ढेर पडा हुआ है फिर वैगन पर क्योंकि वैगन नहीं मिल रहे है। ना वह एक चक्रव्यूह मे फस गया है जिस के पीछे मालिको का हाथ है। पुराने मालिक वैगन के लिए रिश्वत देते थे अब कौन रिश्वत देगा। और दूसरी तरफ वही पुराने खानो के मालिक ठेकेदार और मैनेजर बन गए है। और वह समझते है कि अगर एक रुपये ले जायेंगे दुगुनी कीमत पर बेचेंगे तो ज्यादा मनाफा होगा। अगर ज्यादा कोयला जाता है और हम मुनाफा हुआ तो हमारे मुनाफे मे बढती नही होगी। और मुझे शक है कि भारत सरकार के उच्चतर अधिकारियो मे से है और शायद प्रधान मन्त्री के मन्त्रिमडल से भी कुछ सदस्य उन को आश्वासन दिये हुए है कि अगर देश मे कोयले का सकट काफी हो जाय जिस से चूल्हा जलाने वाले और ईट बनाने वाले हगामा कर दे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के चलते ऐसा हो गया है और फिर कुछ मित्र सदन मे है जो कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण ऐसा हुआ तो फिर पुराने मालिको को कोयला खाने लौटा दी जायेंगी, सोलिए हुम सकट पैदा करो। इसलिये यह एक साजिश है। जहा हीरे मे कोयले का भडार है उसी के गले मे ईट नही पक सकती है चूल्हा नही जलता है कोयले की कमी के कारण कोयले की चोर बाजारी कर के लोग लूट रहे है और देश सकट मे पडा हुआ है। रेल गाडिया बन्द है। चाहे भी किसी मन्त्रालय का दोष हो नतीजा यह है कि देश सकट मे पडा हुआ है। ऐसी परिस्थिति मे जो इस कोयले और कोयले का मामला है उस मे विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के पहले मै चाहूगा इसी माग की स्वीकृति के साथ साथ मन्त्री जी सदन को यह आश्वासन दे कि यदि वह आटोनामी दी जा रही है कारखानो को तो उस के साथ ही मजदूरो का प्रबन्ध मे हाथ होगा और इस के लिए कोई बहाना नही बनायेगे।

17 hrs

अफसर लोग कहते है कि मजदूर यूनियनो मे एकता नही है। उस बात को छोडिये मजदूरो का गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिये और प्रबन्ध समिति मे मजदूरो को लीजिये और उन पर भरोसा कीजिये और खुल कर के प्रबन्ध के कार्यों मे

उन को लगाइये । जिन अधिकारियों के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार साबित हो चुका है उन को निकालने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

टिसको को आप ने दो साल के लिये लिया था जो समय जुलाई में बीतने वाला है । ऐसा न हो कि जो उत्पादन मजदूरों ने बढ़ाया आप के टेक ओवर के बाद उस के बाद फिर आप उस कारखाने को पुराने मालिकों को लौटा दें । तो उस के राष्ट्रीयकरण का आप ऐलान करें ताकि फिर यह न हो कि पुराने मालिक को वापस करे। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि कोयला और इस्पात के बारे में जो नीति है वह कामयाब हो उस के मुताबिक संगठन के ढाचे में परिवर्तन कीजिये और मजदूरों का सक्रिय सहयोग लीजिये । पुराने जो मालिक है उन को इस से सदा दूर रखिये वरना वही मसल मछली की रखवाली बिल्ली के हाथ में, ऐसा न कीजिये क्यों कि वह कमी कामयाब नही हुई है । अगर आप मालिको पर बहुत खुश हैं तो उन को दूसरे विभाग में ले जाइये, कोयला विभाग में न रहने दीजिये ।

मैं आशा करुंगा कि मंत्री जी इन बातो पर ध्यान देंगे, कही ऐसा न हो कि कल उनके हाथ में नाकामयाबी रह जाय और देश के भारी उद्योग के जो विरोधी हैं उन को कहने का हथकंडा मिल जाय, बहाना मिल जाय जो कहा करते थे कि इस्पात के कारखाने बेकार है, कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण बेकार है, जो भिलाई और बोकारो कारखाने के बनने के ह थे, न के हाथ मजबूत न हो जायें कि देश बगैर कारखाने के ही चले ।

अन्त में सभापति जी अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो यह कागज में टेबिल पर रखना *चाहता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be examined.

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): I have been really trying like a Gasandra during the last three years for captive thermal power plants. I made that point in my Budget speech on this ground in 1972 and made the point again on 2-8-72 and raised the issued in the Consultative Committee. On 15-3-73, I said that there were a large number of gassy mines in Raniganj coal fields particularly and to prevent disaster you must have not only Matheno meter, but automatic recorders and monitors for these gassy mines and if necessary it should be imported. Within four days the Jitpur disaster struck. The last three years have been locust years. Captive power plants did not come up. Automatic recorders, monitoring system and Mathenomotors had not come. Steel production has gone down by 1.45 lakh tonnes and it is worth about Rs 45 crores. Coal production could have been 2 to 3 million tonnes more. There would have been no Jitpur. I want to ask the Minister through you. Mr. Chairman: how many Jitpurs are necessary to move your Ministry to ensure safety of the workers and to have captive thermal power plants. When the DVC failed you, when the Ministry of irrigation and power failed you and when the State Electricity Boards have failed you, must you still be looking at the posterior of these departments? If there are more Jitput the morale of the workers would be shaken. I suggest that an emergency organisation for the mining sector be set up with readily available equipments such as conventional pumps. Switch Gears, Suspension and Mobile Winding gears to combat dangers of

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Chaplendu Bhattacharyyia]

subsidence, inundation, fire damp and stores and equipment made available within an hour or two through Charged off stores. There should immediately be evolved a scheme of Rationalisation of Stores. Procedure in the mines under C M.A., N.C.D.C. & B.C.C.L., Hindustan Zinc, Hindustan Copper, N.M.D.C. This includes charged off stores In view of heavy investment in public mining sectors, C.M.A., B.C.C.L, N.C.D.C., Hindustan Copper and Hindustan Zinc, NMDC we want Pilot Sectors or pilot mines to assess and evaluate the different types of mining machinery and have the basis of what is called value engineering.

There is no standard costing yet and crores of rupees have leaked out because we have no standard costing and we have no rational stores procedures. The leakages have to be stopped.

Preventive maintenance does not exist either in the coal mines or in the steel plants Printed check-list for preventive maintenance is a routine thing in the National Coal Board in England. They take air samples and dust samples all the time. They have a special maintenance-cum-safety cell attached to each mine This is because we are going in for a larger mechanisation programme, eruption of methane gas is bound to be larger and the hazards are going to increase So, unless we take remedial measures, we will be exposing the coal miners to increasing hazards.

You have framed Plans. Last May, 1973 when the energy crisis was round the corner, I wrote to the then Minister of Steel and Mines, Mr. Pai, suggesting that we should have a decade plan, not a five year plan but a decade plan, of 350 million tonnes for coal so that we can plan properly not only the coal production but more important than that, its movement and the logistics without which coal production cannot take off.

Now, you have the Annual Plan and you have done various exercises. But, have you projections of steel-coal ratio, KW of electricity-coal ratio, wagon ton miles-coal ratio as part of the plan for increased output of coal? What proposals you have to lower these ratios? Have you thought of alternatives to steel pipes so that we can reduce the consumption of steel, as they are doing in the US Bureau of Mines. Then, Sir, lead is a very vital factor because of the diesel and fuel crisis. I have suggested that we must open up more areas nearest to the consuming centres. One hundred million tonnes is the estimated consumption of the domestic sector and we are supplying only seven million tonnes. You can understand the discontent prevailing in the countryside. I have suggested the opening of Bali Hill Seam with 15 million tonnes at Giridih and 40m. tonnes at Hura basin of Rajmahal coal field should be immediately opened up and by strip mining we can immediately increase their output to 3 million tonnes They are probably, within 50 to 70 or 80 miles of the Ganges We can carry the coal upto Allahabad, if not upto Kanpur by barges.

While preparing the Plan. what do you propose to do about scarcity of timber, electric drills, cement and sand on a short term as well as on a long term range? Sir, there are large reserves of valuable metallurgical coal in stocks, barriers, ribs and shaft ollars in Jharia estimated at about 500 million tonnes and 88 million tonnes of the finest metallurgical coal in Giridih. Do you propose to write them off or try new mining techniques like Chess Board mining or any other technique available to extract as much of coal as possible Now, the price of coking coal is Rs 239 Even at Rs. 140 a tonne, if this is the cost of extraction, you shall have reached your break-even point and is worth while, as there is no greater compulsion on matters of reconsideration of policy as on the issue of coking coal. I suggest a coal consumers' Council to advice CMA, NCDC

and BCCL, as they have in Great Britain.

Then, Sir, I come to steel. We should rather expand the existing steel plants which will take only three years than going in for new plants. We should have smaller investments that way rather than going in for larger capital investments. This lather will involve a long gestation period of about seven to eight years. In the present situation of constraints on domestic resources and foreign exchange, we cannot afford not to expand the existing steel plants. I had suggested then and I again suggest now that we should have half a dozen captive thermal power plants. A few of them should be mobile thermal or power producing plants as they have now abroad so that we can stiffen supply during peak loads in those mines or steel plants where the requirement of power has suddenly shot up.

In the matter of the Ministry of Steel, there are administrative anomalies. The Chairman of SAIL happens to be the Secretary of the Ministry of Steel. That is an anomally which must be rectified. The Technical Director of SAIL is also Chairman of Mecon Ltd. In such interlocking arrangements, administrative and technical problems will not come to the surface and Parliament will be denied the full picture.

We supported the induction of SAIL with great expectations. But what has been their performance? Everybody hoped for 90 per cent utilisation of capacity. It is hardly 60 per cent. now. We have to import Rs. 200 crores worth of steel. We gave them fullest authority and autonomy. We made really little Czars of public sector Directors and Chairmen. If there have failed to deliver the goods, they must go. "Hire and fire"—this is the others of American industrialism. We cannot have it half-way. If they have failed to deliver the goods, let them go. We do not want to interfere in their day-to-day work. On a close scrutiny of working of the stock yards on of the sale of scrap, it was found that in one day Indian and Iron Steel Co. lost Rs. 12 crores because when the auction was on and the bid had gone up to Rs. 19 crores, after Rs. 5 or 7 crores, they withdrew some items from the auction bid. What happened in IISCO is happening in Durgapur and has happened in Bhilai. You have what is called misroll. Variation of plus or minus 4 per cent is allowed under ISI. There is deliberate misrolling. You increase it by 4.5 per cent and it goes as misroll at half the price! If this extent of corruption is there can you ever make the steel plants efficient and paying? They are charging at Rs. 1800 per tonne and the black market rate is Rs. 2800. For material, for hurrican lanterns, in 1965 the price was Rs. 500 per tonne. Now it is selling at Rs. 3800. I do not know whose brain wave is this dual pricing policy. It is a dangerous brain wave and it has created black market. Those who purchase it in large lots and those officers who sell it to them are all very happy because the margin is Rs. 1000 a tonne. I suggest that members of the Consultative Committee in that region should was associated with a probe plant by plant. Things have gone too far and unless we are able to stop these leakages, we will not be able to fight inflation and roll back the prices and the capital investment cost will go on soaring.

I have suggested that if steps are taken, 3 per cent increase in fuel efficiency can be very easily achieved. That will save us crores of rupees in the coming years in our fuel bill.

Then, I have suggested a performance-cum-efficiency bonus not only to workmen but also to officers in steel and coal. We have to get the best out of them. We have to get a sense of participation. We have to regard the honest officers and pick up the smart ones. The tricky ones, the go-getter ones should be identified and thrown out of the organisation. Unless we can do this, we can never make the grade. Now, that performance-cum-efficiency bonus could start, say, at

[Shri Chaplendu Bhattacharyya]

60 per cent, the present average efficiency of steel mines and that rate should increase with increased utilisation factor at a slab rate. That can be worked out There are 1 2 types of efficiency bonuses worked out by industrial engineers in advanced countries. We can have an efficiency bonus tailored to every industrial unit in the steel or mines sector.

They always say that labour is inefficient I would like to read out Mr Wilkinson, a top-notch engineer of America has to say about it in his book·

"Labour is as efficient as management plans it to be Planning for efficient labour is the responsibility of the management A worker will not plan his own efficiency while a foreman may do some planning They are primarily doers, not planners."

So, you have to separate the function of planning from production

We have had many alibies in the past, the shortage of power, labour indiscipline, etc In some cases, I labour indiscipline in some steel plants labour indiscipline in some steel plants for reasons best known to them What my hon friend, Bhogendra Jha, said happened in a steel plant also

Now, the materials management, the data processing, the preventive maintenance, the details of lubrication, all these things, are important items in steel plants Our steel plants have already aged due to bad maintenance Such an old steel plant as that of the Tatas can do 85 per cent while our new steel plants, our coke oven batteries are falling apart The Giridih coke oven is running after 45 years But the new coke oven batteries in steel plants are already old in course of 5—10 years

We have had always alibies, always something wrong or other, the power shortage, the labour indiscipline and all that Now, we have another alibi of allotment of wagons. So, we must separate the cause from the excuse, the chaff from the grain. A way must be found so that we come to know from our pragmatic approach the way to expand production. It is not that difficult as is being made out We can bring down the price of steel by expanding production.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) मैं इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की जीवन रक्षा के बारे में और जहां वे काम करते हैं, जहां से कोयला निकालते हैं, हां उन की सुरक्षा के बारे में, जो मशीन व इस्तेमाल करते हैं माउस के बारे में तथा जो वहां गैस और खराब हवा बनती है उस से जो उन के ऊपर असर पड़ता है उन बातों के ऊपर वह ध्यान दें। यह तमाम कठिनाइयां उस के रास्ते में होने के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आती है और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सारे देश की कोलियरीज में चल रही है। सरकार ने इस के लिए जो धनराशि निर्धारित की है 1974–75 के लिए वह धनराशि कम है, उस धनराशि को और अधिक बढ़ाया जाए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि खदान में दैवी दुर्घटनाएं जो होती हैं शासन उन दुर्घटनाओं को रोक सकता है। जैसे पिछले मार्च में मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले की धनपुरी कोलियरी में छत गिरने से 7 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई। मैं जानना चाहूंगा आप ने उस के बारे में कौन सी कार्यवाही की, कौन सी जांच की जब कि 7 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। धनबाद के इंसपेक्टर ने उस के चार हिस्से किए थे और उसमें से एक पिलर काट लेने का आदेश दिया था लेकिन वहां के मैनेजर ने चारों हिस्से काट लिए जिस से छत बैठ गई और 7 आदमी उसमें मर गए। तो एक और जहां हमें उत्पादन

बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना है वहां साथ ही साथ मजदूरों के जीवन की सुरक्षा की भी उचित व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। कोयला खानों में ऐसी व्यवस्था की कमी है और वहां जीवन सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने में भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ा है। उस के ऊपर भी आप ध्यान दें अन्यथा उत्पादन में कमी और मजदूरों में असंतोष बढ़ेगा और अफसरों के भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से भी आप का यह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकेगा।

मैं यह सुझाव देता हूं कि कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन बीमा करना आवश्यक है। मेरी बातों का उत्तर देते समय मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन बीमा किया जायगा। साथ ही जो हमारे आज के वैज्ञानिक और दूसरे इस विषय के जानकार लोग हैं उन का सहयोग इस कार्य में लिया जाना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से वैज्ञानिक साधनों का उपयोग कर के कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है और इस रिसर्च के लिए सरकार ने जो रकम रखी है उसे बढ़ाया जाय ताकि वैज्ञानिक लोग इस में अधिक रूचि लें और नये नये तरीके इस के लिए निकालें जिस से खदानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके।

दूसरी बात-खदानों में उत्पादन क्यों कम हुआ ? क्यों कि वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक नही है। पिछले दिनों गाड़ी लादने का जो रेट उन्हें मिलता था वह 3 रुपये 80 पसे था। यह रेट बहुत कम था। इसको न बढ़ाने की वजह से बीरसिंह पुर कोलियरी के मजदूर सीधे हड़ताल पर चले गए जब कि कंसिलिएशन का फैसला था कि अमुक तारीख तक यह कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन वह नहीं किया और इस बात को ले कर मजदूर हड़ताल पर चले गए। कौन जवाबदार है ? वे किसी भी मांग को लेकर हड़ताल कर देते हैं। इस लिये कोयला खदान में काम करनेवाले मजदूरों की सुविधाओं, दवा, पानी, तथा अन्न आदि की व्यवस्था की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, इस के लिये जो प्रावीजन आप ने किया है, यह बहुत कम है। इस के लिये और अधिक रकम मंजूर की जाए।

अपने देश के वैज्ञानिकों की कमेटी बनायें जो अपने देश में यह पता लगायें कि कोयले की और खदानें कहां पर हैं, इस काम के लिये और अधिक धन खर्च करें जिस से देश में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

कोयला खदानों में उत्पादन के संबंध में जो बाधायें आती हैं उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे अधिकारियों का व्यवहार मजदूरों के साथ ठीक होना चाहिये, मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, वह ठीक से मिले आज मजदूरों में काफी असतोष है, अधिकारी उन के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं—हमें ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये जिस से उन के दिल से भय दूर हो सके और वे लगन से अपना काम करें।

हमारे जो मजदूर और कारीगर अच्छा काम करते है उन को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये—जैसे भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में जो धमन-भट्टी थी. उसका ढक्कन रबर का था जो हर समय गल जाया करता था-उस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता था। हमारे एक मामूली टर्कानिशियन ने लोहे का ढक्कन बनाया जिस से वह काम ठीक हो गया और समस्या हमेशा के लिए सुलझ गई। लाखों रुपये की बचत हुई। इस के लिये उस व्यक्ति को 50 रु ये की तरक्की दी गई। इसी तरह से जो इन्जीनियर्स है, फिटर्स हैं जो अच्छा काम करते हैं उन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये उन को काम दिये जाय, तरक्की दी जाय अग्रिम प्रक्षिशण दिया जाय और इस के लिये आप इस बजट में अधिक रुपये की व्यवस्था र।

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

खदानो मे सफाई तथा सुरक्षा के कामो पर विशेष ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। मजदूर जब खदानो के अन्दर काम करते हैं तो उन की सुविधाओ तथा सुरक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। यदि मजदूर खुश होगे तो उत्साह से काम करेगे तो इस से हमारा उत्पादन बढेगा, देश मे कोयले की कमी दूर होगी और इस तरह से वे राष्ट्र के सकट मे हाथ बटा सकेगे।

सिंगरोली खदान मे अभी भी जितना कोयला है, मैं समझता ह कि उस से दस गुना अधिक है, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उस के दोहन के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है। इस दोहन प्रक्रिया मे मशीनो को क्यो प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है, जब कि उस क्षेत्र मे इतनी बडी बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है। ऐसा महसूस होता होता है कि हमारे रोजगार मत्रालय और खान तथा इस्पात मत्रालय मे काई तालमेल नही है। मैं चाहता हू कि आप इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे, मशीनो की अपेक्षा मजदूरो को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। इस काम के लिये आप जो धनराशि मन्जूर करने जा रहे है, वह बहुत कम है, इस के लिये और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जाय।

अन्त मे, मैं पुन कुछ बातो को दोहराना चाहता हू-कोयला खदानो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो का लाइफ इशोरेस करे, उन के काम की सुविधाओ पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि ये उत्साह से काम कर और देश का उत्पादन बढाये। इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इन मागो का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Steel Ministry, after Mr. Malaviya took over, has brought enthusiasm in the workers because they feel that here is a Minister who can deliver the goods after Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam. The steel prices have increased. Our steel production in 1970-71 was 48,27,400 M T In 1971-72 it was 478,300 M T In 1972-73 it was 54,08,600 M T In 1973-74 it was 345,000 M. T In six months of 1973 ending in November 1973 steel production declined by 100,500 M T of ingot and 262,200 M T of saleable steel as compared to the same period in 1972 The shortage for 1973-74 was about 851,600 M T of ingot steel and 742,500 M T of saleable steel Even the state of affairs of pig iron was never good

What was the world production in 1973 and may we compare ourselves with the world production? In USA it was 136 5 M T In USSR it was 131 M T In Japan it was 119 3 M T In Germany it was 49 5 M T In India, what is the position? The production is only 5 million tonnes This is the state of affairs

The Steel Authority of India suggested a target of 6 37 M T of ingot steel and 4 45 M T of saleable steel in the annual plan for 1974-75 which was below the production target of 7 098 M T of ingot steel and 5 441 MT of saleable steel to be produced during 1973-74

According to the draft Fifth Plan our domestic demand for finished mild steel was about 10 M T by 1978-79 But the target is too unrealistic in the face of non-availability of 50 per cent of basic requirements as well as the production level of 5 per cent It was estimated that all steel plants would produce jointly 8 8 M T in 1978-79 But what is the position today? I want to bring to the notice of the hon Minister that he should kindly note that our progress as far as the steel production is concerned is not good

I will now devote a little towards the administrative set up in the steel

plants. Mr. Malaviya will agree that workers demand justice from the administrators. The worker, if he has to get justice has to go from court to court. I know about Rourkela Steel Plant being a trade union worker there. Their cases are pending in the Supreme Court. Do you agree that a worker whose minimum wage is Rs. 240 can afford to go to the Supreme Court? Can he get legal aid at all? So, Mr. Malaviya should kindly see that there should be a point where it should stop and the worker should get justice. He may make arbitration compulsory also. I know that trade union workers have been sent out from service in Rourkela; two trade union leaders wanted jobs; their cases went up to the Prime Minister of the country. The General Manager assured saying, if you submit your regrets, I will re-employ, either in Rourkela or in Bokaro. They submitted their regrets. For the last many years they are roaming about without having any justice, without having any employment Where stands the guarantee of somebody's word? Being the General Manager, he must stick to his word. 800 workers who were the security guards in Rourkela Steel plants were retrenched because under the CISF rules they were asked for the option, saying, either you opt for the CISF or you go. They said, we are old workers, we will remain as security guards, we will not opt. So, they were retrenched. Then there was pressure from the Government of Orissa. There was pressure from the trade union. 200 were taken. Then again there was pressure from the Chief Minister. 400 were taken. Like that for two years, without any justice, without any system, without any process, the workers were in distress and now there remain 42 security guards. The hon. Minister may kindly note that 42 security guards are going from door to door with begging bowl to maintain their livelihood in Rourkela. And what is their future?

The Department now says that 'from your conduct, we now find that you are not good security guards. 'Well, Sir, if they would have opted for the Central Security Force, they would have got the job. But, since they did not opt for it, you are now going back to the records of ten or twelve years before to find out what they did. And, the C.C.R. means the impression of the head of the department.

I want to raise another point. The Steel Ministry once decided that the deputationists from the State Government—I mean the deputationists who are working in the Steel Plants—have to opt either to remain with the company or they will revert back to the parent organisation. What has happened to that? There is a local demand that the deputationists from the Government of Orissa are stopped in the Rourkela Steel Plant; now, the hammer came in either to opt for the steel plant or to revert back to Government of Orissa. So, the Deputy General Manager who was shunted back from Government of Orissa was working in the Steel Plant. He worked there for six months. There was a tussle between the Deputy General Manager and the General Manager and so he had to come back to Orissa Government. Such is the regional trouble in Rourkela; such is the atmosphere and it is difficult to bring regional harmony in Rourkela. Government of India is probably aware of it. Why is it that there is some defect in the personnel relations between the officers and the workers? There is some defect in the management of the personnel department; there is some defect in the attitude of the administrators towards the workers. There is no regional trouble as such. The trouble emanates between the relationship of the management and the workers. It is that which vitiates that atmosphere. That is why I suggest to the hon. Minister that they should exactly find out why the workers were put under M.I.S.A. and why they were detained under D.I.R. And why one of the officers who was

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

put under M.I.S.A. has got promotion? Where exactly lies the trouble? Where exactly there is a feeling between Oriyas and Bangalis, Bengalis and South Indians? Who were responsible for this? I say it is the policy of the management which is responsible for this.

Then, Sir, corruption is let large in many steel plants. It is difficult for the hon. Minister to know where the corruption is—whether it is in the auction of this scrap or in the distribution of steel. It is a very difficult process; it is so intricate that the Minister cannot understand it unless he goes deep into it

We have now got many officers from the Tata's—from the private sectors—into our Ministry. They are competent people. Why are they not able to stop it? Have they relations with the private sector? Have the officers who have been brought from the private sector to man our ministry any acquaintance in the trading circle? How is it happening? You can get any amount of steel in the market. In the name of scraps, good steel is going out. It is difficult to check corruption. Some agency must be evolved so that we can check up.

One officer was shunted out from the steel plant on charges of corruption He got re-employed again in another steel plant under Government There was Lamba Committee which tried to find fault with the officers who were responsible for the collapse of the Steel Melting Shop at Rourkela. Is it a fact that those officers who were chargesheeted and who were thrown out of the job had got employment now in the Indian Iron and Steel Company at lucrative pay? We must try to find out where exactly is the snag. With great difficulty we removed even the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant because he was responsible for the collapse of the Steel Melting Shop. We removed him; we even removed the General Superintendent of the Rourkela Steel Plant because he was responsible for the same. We even removed one of the Chief Engineers for the same fault. I want to know how many of them have got appointments in the Indian Iron and Steel Company? If this happens, then where is the morality and where is the sanctity of what we have done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even there are officers who have no qualifications; there are officers who have no degrees or diplomas who are now Chief Engineers

There is the case of one other fellow who was at Rourkela. For two years I have been saying that he had submitted all fictitious certificates, degrees and diplomas and there should be some inquiry into it. Vague replies were given. Now, the man has been shunted out of the Rourkela Steel Plant He has got a wonderful job in the Bharat Coking Coal, and he is probably the general manager of a coal washery. The reply that I have got from the hon Minister is that his certificates were verified during the time of the interview If they were verified during the time of interview, and 15 to 20 years have elapsed in the meantime, why should he not ask him to submit the originals? If it happens to be the case of a worker, it takes only five minutes to throw him out of the job, but because he was the chief engineer, Government would take a mighty long time to decide whether they would have some agency to verify the certificates or not. This is the difference between the workers and others

I would submit also that there should be a personnel policy in the steel plants, and those who are personnel officers must have a different attitude in the present context of things. The old personnel management system cannot continue in this

age. The Rourkela steel plant or any other steel plant, for that matter, has lost production due to power failure, this, that and the other. But one main factor for the loss of production is that the management-labour relation has also deteriorated, and Government are fully aware of it. Why is there this deterioration? They have had to give the workers so many incentives, one incentive to earn a little more money, a little bonus to earn a little more money and so on. This is as of bribing the workers. After all, one is paid for the work that one has put in for eight hours or so. Why should there be so many incentives? This means that there is no yardstick to know whether he has actually worked for those eight hours or not. You may try to give him a little good food, and a little more money, and try to put it into his head that if he works well he would get these incentives. This is almost like a capitalist system. We must try to evolve a system by which the worker gives of his best and gets the best also.

As far as the Rourkela steel plant is concerned, the plant could not produce more because the Orissa State Electric Supply Corporation could not give power to it. But in Rourkela there is a thermal power plant with a capacity of 125 MW or there abouts. Why did the management not try to utilise that thermal power plant? If it did work? I think if it would have worked to the extent required, there would not have been fall in production at all. I understand that they did not utilise that thermal power plant.

My last submission is that the Rourkela steel plant in Orissa has become a vulnerable spot in the sense that there is no regional peace in Rourkela. Mr. Siddhartha Shanker Ray is worried in West Bengal, and it may be that Mrs. Nandini Satpathy may be worried in Orissa. There has been peace delegation from Bengal to Rourkela and from Rourkela to Bengal. Somewhere, there is trouble; somewhere there is difficulty and somewhere there is some snag. I appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly note that something very serious is coming up. Only last week when I was at Rourkela, I saw a hand-bill which was full of fascist dicta and there was regionalism galore. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to go into root cause of it and try to solve it so that there may be industrial peace not only in Rourkela but elsewhere too.

श्री बन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) . सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के मजदूरों, अफसरों और मैनेजमेंट को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने ने अपनी क्षमता को 94 परसेंट सेलेबिल स्टील का उत्पादन किया है जोकि किसी कारखाने ने, चाहे वह रूरकेला हो, दुर्गापुर हो या टाटा हो या कोई अन्य हो, ज्यादा है, किसी ने भी उतना नहीं किया है जितना कि भिलाई वालों ने किया है । इस बात का सारा श्रेय मजदूरों को है ।

1972-73 की तुलना में इस मजदूरों को कम वेतन पैकेट मिला है । यह गर्व की बात है कि 1972-73 की अपेक्षा 1973-74 में मजदूरों को वेतन पैकेट कम मिला है और महंगाई बढ़ी है, फिर भी उन्होंने शान्ति के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाया । यह एक आदर्श है । मैं इस बात के लिए खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय और मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब बोनस का सवाल आये उस समय इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें ।

[चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

इसी तरह से मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली विभाग को भी, उन के कर्मचारियो को भी धन्यवाद देता हू कि देश भर मे बिजली की कमी होते हुए भी इस विभाग ने भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने को एक मिन्ट के लिए भी बिजली की कमी नही होने दी और पूरी बिजली सप्लाई की । भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने मे अगर कोयले की कमी नही होती तो इस वर्ष वहां के मजदूर एक नया रेकार्ड उपस्थित करते । उत्पादन के क्षेत्र मे उन्होने 94 प्रतिशत मेनेबिल स्टील का उत्पादन किया जब कि कोयले की कमी थी । अगर कोयला होता तो इस से भी अधिक उत्पादन का आश्चर्यजनक रेकार्ड स्थापित करते ।

इस वर्ष जो दुर्गापुर, रूरकेला और टाटा मे उत्पादन की कमी हुई है उस से हम को सबक लेना चाहिए, सोचना चाहिये, कि क्या बात है। इस साल वहा बिजली और कोयले की कमी हुई। मैं समझता हू कि यह समय आ गया है कि भिलाई को छाड कर दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के इस्पात के कारखाने मे कैप्टिव पावर प्लाट तत्काल लगाया जाए। दूसरे यह कि किसी भी तरह से जो कोयले की कमी हुई है उस पर विचार किया जाय जिस से इस तरह से भविष्य मे कोयले की कमी न होने दे । यह भी सुनने मे आया है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल खान डिपार्टमेंट मे चला जायेगा । मैं समझता हू कि यह गलत कदम होगा अगर ऐसा हुआ तो कोयले की फिर से कमी होगी जिस से इस्पात के उत्पादन को नुकसान हो सकता है ।

जो भी इस वर्ष का अनुभव था जैसे 1973–74 में विभिन्न उद्योगो मे हडताले हुई, औद्योगिक अशान्ति रही, लेकिन इस्पात कारखानो मे ऐसा क्यो नही हुआ ? इस का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय इस्पात मत्री श्री मौहनकुमार मगलम ने बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था कर दी है जोइट निगोशियेशन्स कमेटी की । जब कभी भी समस्या उत्पन्न होती है तो जौइट निगोशियेशन्स कमेटी मे मैनेजमेट के, स्टील विभाग के प्रतिनिधि और मजदूरा के प्रतिनिधि बैठते है और समस्या को आपस मे बैठ कर हल करते है । मैं समझता हू यह एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया गया है जो अन्य उद्योगो मे भी लागू करना चाहिये ।

अब मैं इस्पात कारखाने के सचालन कमजोरिया की ओर मत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हु । सबसे कमजोरी मेनेजमेन्ट की है । सभी इस्पात कारखानो मे इस की कमी है जिसकी वजय से अनेक दुर्घ नाये होती है और जहा भी मेन्टेन्स खराब हुआ तो उस के जिम्मेदारी अधिकारी की तरक्की होती गई जितने कारखाने है आप उन के मेन्टेन्स की ओर ध्यान दें ।

दूसरे यह कि कारखानो मे चोरिया बहुत होती है । चोरिया कई तरह की होती है – चाहे स्टील चुरा ले जाये या चाहे स्क्रेप मे अच्छे स्टील को डाल देते है । इन को अगर रोका जाय तो इस्पात कारखाने की काफी आमदनी बढ सकती है और घाटा पूरा हो सकता है ।

तीसरी कमजोरी औद्योगिक संबंधी की है। हमारे औद्योगिक संबंध में, यहां तक कि कारखानों में अनेक कर्मचारी बिना किसी कारण के नौकरी से हटा दिये जाते है, जैसे रूरकेला स्टील प्लान्ट में जो फ़ार्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट है वहां चार आदिवासियों को बिना किसी कारण के हटा दिया गया है। इसी तरह से भिलाई में भी हुआ है। इन घटनाओं से औद्योगिक संबंध बहुत बिगड़ते हैं, और यहां तक होता है कि जो अफ़सर होते है वह ईमानदार कर्मचारियों को सजा देते हैं और जो हेराफरी करने वाले उन को प्रोत्सहान देते हैं।

चौथी कमजोरी ठेकेदारी प्रथा की है। मैं समझता हूं कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा चाहे कोयले, लोहे को रेलों में चढाने या उतारने के काम में हो, या अन्य काम हो, ठेकेदारी प्रथा को पूर्णत: बन्द करना चाहिए। इससे बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

इसी तरह से हमारे स्टील प्लांट में जो उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है उस का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो मैल्टर्स होते है वह विदेशों में ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं और उन का वेतन 700, 800 रुपये महावार तक ही बढ़ पाता है, उसके आगे उन का वेतन नही बढ़ता। इसलिए विशेषज्ञ होते हुये भी वह डिपार्टमेंट के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पदों मे चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उन को वहां अधिक वेतन मिलता हैं। नतीजा यह होता कि जो अच्छे टेक्नीशियन्स होते हैं उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में उपयोग नहीं होता, वह लोग दूसरी जगहों पर चले जाते हैं जिस से कारखानों को लाभ नहीं होता है दूसरे देश मैल्टर्स तनख्वा; मैनेजर्स से ज्यादा होते हैं, जब कि हमारे देश में 700, 800 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं होती।

जैसा पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा स्कैम की बिक्री करने की ऐसी प्रणाली होनी चाहिये जिस से कर्मचारी अनापशनाप पैसा न कमा लें, सकें, गोलमाल न कर सकें। इसलिये इस बारे में स्पेशल व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow if he wants to. Now, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

17.59 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT ON BIHAR SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Regarding some points *vis-a-vis* the Bihar situation made this morning, there was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and it was decided there that the Home Minister would be making a statement the day after tomorrow, and thereafter the Business Advisory Committee would meet again to decide whether and if so what discussion would be necessary and when.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about the statement of the Health Minister tomorrow?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 16, 1974/Chaitra 26, 1896 (Saka).....

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